The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5589. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

End of the Difficulty Between the Sultan and the Viceroy.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN A TURKISH TOWN.

Thirteen Hundred Stores and Three Hundred Houses Burned.

CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Partisans of Maximilian Among Mexican Conspirators.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Complete Reconciliation between the Sultan and Viceroy.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A complete reconciliation has been effected between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt. The English and French Consuls, at Alexandria, have congratulated the Viceroy on the termination of his difficulties with the Porte.

TURKEY.

Terrible Fire in Janina—1,300 Stores and 300 Houses Burned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—A conflagration at Janina has destroyed the business part of the town. Thirteen hundred stores and three hundred dwelling-houses are in ruins.

SPAIN.

Defeat of Carlists—A New Conspiracy—Complimentary Notice of Ex-Minister Hale.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—A band of Carlists, under POLO, was recently defeated at Almagro, near Ciudad Real. POLO himself and his Secretary were among the prisoners captured. Most of the Carlist bands have dispersed. It is rumored that a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of the Asturias has been discovered by the Spanish authorities.

Two Carlists have been shot at Temente without trial. CASALIS, the officer who recently shot nine Carlist prisoners, has written a self-exculpatory letter, in which he says that in executing his prisoners he merely complied with the orders of the Government. The Government declares that the orders only applied to highwaymen.

The *Riforma* (newspaper) eulogizes the late American Minister, Mr. HALE, for the steady favor he showed and the protection he gave to Spanish Liberals, especially to those who have been at various times sentenced to suffer death. It praises him as the first foreign representative who recognized the present revolution, and calls him the Wilberforce of his country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Archbishops to the Clergy and Laity—Early Meeting of the Provincial Synods—The Laity Requested to Send Representatives.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued an address to the Clergy and laity announcing the speedy meeting of the Provincial Synods and requesting the laity to make preparations for sending representatives to the Synods. The Archbishops offer no suggestions, but invite freedom of action on the part of the laity, and express their readiness to make use of the parochial system of diocesan conferences if desired. The Dublin Synod will meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 15th of September.

BELFAST, Aug. 20.—A meeting of the clergy of the Diocese was held here to-day, the Bishop presiding. It was resolved that a Diocesan Synod be convened to consist in equal numbers of clergy and laymen.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—LA VALETTE has presented his credentials as Minister from France.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

Practice of the Harvards—Their Time—Personal.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Both the Harvard and Oxford crews were out again for practice last evening. The Harvards at the start made thirty-eight strokes per minute, which was increased to forty. The pace was good and well sustained throughout. The Harvard crew went over the course to-day, from Putney to Mortlake, in 22 minutes and 30 seconds. Their time from the aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge was 9 minutes 25 seconds. The Oxonians only rowed from the Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge, making the distance in 9 minutes 20 seconds. The wind was not so favorable for them as the Harvards, but they had a better tide.

FRANCE.

The Senatus Consultum—Arrest of Carlist Leaders on the Border—Partisans of Maximilian Arrested in Mexico for Attempted Assassination—The London Times on the Political Changes.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Prince Imperial has returned from the Camp of Chalons. The Empress and the Prince Imperial depart on Monday next for the East.

In the Senate, the discussion of the Senatus Consultum will commence on the 30th of August. The article relating to the responsibility of the Ministers has not been altered in any respect by the Committee.

The French authorities have arrested twelve Carlist leaders who were attempting to cross the frontier into Spain.

Information has been received from the City of Mexico that two Frenchmen and a Belgian, all partisans of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, have been arrested there, implicated in the conspiracy against the life of President JUAREZ. It is stated that the American Minister at Mexico refused to intercede for them.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Times*, in an article on the liberal changes in the French Government, says: "The Emperor NAPOLEON, after presiding over the destinies of France for seventeen years, and after doing much to make amends for the loss of the liberties of France, will do well if, by restoring those liberties, he proves that he considers the remainder of his reign a prelude to that of his son. There will be no lack of opportunities for the French to accustom themselves to regard the son as the natural lieutenant of the father."

GREECE.

Proposed Ship Canal Through the Isthmus of Corinth.

ATHENS, Aug. 20.—The project for a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been presented to the Chamber.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Subjects to be Discussed—The Late Syllabus of the Pope to be the Chief Topic.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Prussian *Cross Gazette* asserts that the late Syllabus of the Pope will form the chief subject of the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council. The paragraphs concerning the relations of the Church and State will be modified, and probably intensified. The dogmas of the infallibility of the Pope and the spiritual and corporeal assumption of the Virgin will be promulgated. The Holy Father has expressed his regret that no Schismatic or Protestant Bishop has offered to take part in the Council.

JAPAN.

End of the Civil War—Deposition of the Princes—A Regent to be Appointed—The Leaders of the Revolution to be Punished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The civil war in Japan is entirely ended. Prince SATSUMA has been appointed Treasurer of the Government, and the charge of the army has been conferred on Prince CHOISON. Prince LOSA takes command of the Imperial navy. Their revenues are largely increased. They have issued a manifesto requiring all the other Daimios to disarm immediately, and several Daimios have left Yeddo in consequence. Trade is resumed with Hakodadi under the auspices of the Mikado's Government. ENOMOTO, with the leading actors of the late disturbances, was daily expected at Yeddo, where they will be tried and punished. ECHISON will be made Regent, according to reports. STOTE BASHI, now in Yeddo, has accepted a position under the Government, which fact caused an advance in Government paper. Everything was quiet in Hakodadi. GACHLON FLETCHER, English Consul for Yeddo and Yokohama, died in July.

PARAGUAY.

Latest Advices—No War News—The British Subjects.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Advices from Paraguay have been received to-day up to the 10th of July. The war news was unimportant. The British subjects were still detained in Paraguay, but they were well, and well treated.

MEXICO.

Attack to be Made on Guadalajara—Silver for Export—A Freight Train Plundered.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14, via HAVANA, Aug. 20.—General PLACIDO VEGA with 1,000 men is moving on Guadalajara.

Conductas have left Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Zacatecas for the Capital with a total of $1,500,000 in silver for export.

A freight train loaded with merchandise, belonging to WALSH & Co., was attacked on the Vera Cruz Railroad, near Parras, and plundered. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A rumor is in circulation that Tampico has been captured by insurgents; but it is not credited.

CUBA.

The Question of Purchase by the United States—Views of a British Journal.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—This morning's *Star* has an editorial article on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, wherein it says: "As a naval and military position in the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba is of great value. Troops and a squadron would be required there. But the people of America, with whom the acquisition of Cuba is so popular, would offer no objection to such an outlay. There is no reason for Great Britain to grudge their possession. England's possessions in those seas are so exposed to attack at present, that the danger cannot be augmented. In the interests of commerce it is desirable that Cuba be prosperous, and her prosperity is much more probable under American Government, than as a distressed colony or a Spanish republic.

Captain-General DE RODAS has gone to Matanzas.

The Aldamas Mansion is to be occupied by various Courts of Justice.

Three schooners, destined to patrol the coast, are receiving armament at the Arsenal.

CANADA.

Arrival of Prince Arthur's Horses and Carriages at Quebec—Railroad Celebration—Desertion of Seamen.

QUEBEC, Aug. 20.—The steamship *Medway* has brought out Prince ARTHUR'S groom, footmen, nine horses, and several carriages.

Commander ASHE, of the Royal Navy, one of the Quebec party to Iowa to view the eclipse, has announced the complete success of the observations. He says after the photographs are compared with those of American astronomers much additional information regarding the physical constitution of the sun will be obtained.

The opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, yesterday, came off with great *eclat*. Speeches were made by the Governor-General and others.

A large number of seamen have deserted from here within a few days, and gone to the Lakes.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant in Rhode Island—His Movements in Newport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—President GRANT and family arrived at Newport this morning and proceeded to the Summer villa of Governor E. B. MORGAN. After breakfast he was waited upon by Mayor ATKINSON and the Municipal Committee, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. The President named Saturday, from 12 to 1 P. M., at the State House, as the time when he would meet the citizens of Newport. From 3 to 6 on Saturday afternoon the President will be present at a reception in his honor at Governor MORGAN'S. The President, Governor MORGAN and families have accepted an invitation, extended by Ex-Governor DYER, as Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be present at a clam-bake, to be given by the Grand Army of the Republic on Tuesday next at Ocean Cottage, on Narragansett Bay, three miles below Providence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President is expected to return here about the middle of next week to attend the meeting of the Cabinet, but will remain in town about two days only.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Etheridge on the Public Debt and Repudiation.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—The *Appeal's* Brownsville (Tenn.) special last night says, Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE spoke at Danville yesterday for nearly two hours. He opened with a historical review, showing that attempts to force a religious system upon the people have ever been odious, and have always been successfully resisted and overthrown. He passed thence to the defence of public virtue, and among historical parables was very severe on ANDY JOHNSON, by referring to the trial of Mrs. SURRATT, and reciting the ineffectual prayers of her daughter for mercy. On the subject of the public debt he said history showed that no great public debt had ever been paid, but that while he, in judging the future by the past, thought it possible for this country to pay its debt, but it would have to be under totally different management and *régime*. As for repudiation, he would not declare himself for it, except as an extreme measure, as a last resort, and he prophesied that in less than two years, however, repudiation would be the doctrine announced from every forum by candidates for office.

Sentence of Death Commuted.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—The sentence of THOMAS MULHALL, who was to be hanged in this city on Aug. 26, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. MULHALL was twice convicted for aiding and abetting the murder of DAVID SKINNER.

Fire and Burglary in Rochester—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A fire this morning in Dr. WANZER'S dental rooms, over Nos. 14 and 16 Buffalo-street, destroyed property to the value of $15,000. The ground floor was occupied by L. & H. GARSON & Co., clothiers. LANE & PAINE, druggists, and several law offices sustained slight losses. The fire is supposed to have been set by burglars, who first operated on the safe in Dr. WANZER'S office, taking therefrom $170. This afternoon two young men named STELLWAGEN and MARX, were arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary and setting the fire. A number of sets of teeth found in STELLWAGEN'S trunk led the prisoners to believe that the Police knew all about the matter, and they made a full confession. STELLWAGEN has been in the employ of Dr. WANZER for a number of years.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Position of Minister J. Ross Browne—Singular Lights in the Sky—The San Francisco Money Market—Prince Alfred at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Minister to China, who returned by to-day's steamer, heard, at Yokohama, that Mr. HOWARD, his successor, had finally decided not to accept the position. Mr. BROWNE will return to his post, if the Department of State expresses its approval of his course in China. In the meantime Mr. WILLIAMS is left in charge of the mission to Pekin.

For a few nights past singular white and red lights have appeared in the sky. Last evening a light of a bright red color lasted late in the night. Passengers by the China steamer report the light very brilliant as seen at sea. A magnificent meteor fell while the lights were the brightest.

The Secretary of the Treasury has as yet given no attention to the petition of Vice-President COLFAX, Senator STEWART, and our merchants and bankers, for a transfer of the funds from the Sub-Treasury, although the Vice-President has telegraphed several times, representing that the immense wheat crop is at a stand still, and vessels waiting to load, while there are $9,000,000 in treasure here, and that the bankers' proposition would benefit the Government by paying the exchange. In the meanwhile one firm is again allowed to draw on the Treasury in all, for half a million for the purpose of speculation in securities and currency notes, while the merchants are compelled to order their gold from New-York by railroad.

Vice-President COLFAX and party started for Yo Semite Falls to-day. They will return on the 8th.

Advices from Honolulu to Aug. 7 state that the English frigate *Galatea*, the Duke of EDINBURGH commanding, arrived at Honolulu July 21, from New-Zealand *via* Tahiti, where Prince ALFRED dined and feasted. During the Prince's stay at Honolulu he was the guest of the King, who accompanied him to the wharf on his departure. The *Galatea* sailed for Yokohama Aug. 2.

Abundant rains have fallen throughout the island. The crops had suffered severely by drought, but the late showers will probably save them.

Ships *Robin Hood* and *Rival* touched Honolulu *en route* to Guano Island.

GETTYSBURG.

Ex-Rebel Generals Expected at the Reunion—Passage Over the Northern Pennsylvania Line.

GETTYSBURG, PENN., Aug. 20.—Numerous letters have been received from Southern Generals accepting the invitation to participate in the "indication" of the battle-field. Several have expressed the fear that the occasion will revive the memory of former strife, but a majority take a different view, and think that the battle should be handed down to future generations. The following telegram has been received in New-York:

Colonel John B. Bachelder, No. 59 Beekman-street, New-York:

Officers will be passed on this line (Northern Central Railroad) upon presentation of their letters of invitation. J. M. DU BARRY.

Colonel BACHELDER has issued transportation for thirty-one General officers. He goes to Gettysburg this evening to make the final preparations.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

Officers invited to the reunion at Gettysburg will be entitled to free travel over this line upon presenting their letters of invitation to the conductors.

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON,
President Northern Central Railroad.

This completes the through connections of free travel for the invited officers from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and from St. Louis and Chicago, and intermediate points West.

One hundred officers of the Army of the Potomac have accepted invitations.

Serious Fire in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania—Scarcity of Water.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A dispatch was received here this afternoon announcing that SCHOFIELD'S woolen mill in Montgomery County, opposite Manayunk, was on fire, and owing to the scarcity of water in the Schuylkill, the people were unable to do much toward saving the building. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the fire was still burning, with every prospect of the total destruction of the mill. The loss by the fire at SCHOFIELD'S mills is less than first reported. Five thousand dollars will cover it.

Suicide in the Jail at Williamsport, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 20.—The body of Martin Bellinger, of Northumberland County, who was convicted of illicit distilling at the last term of the United States Court, and confined in the jail at this place, was found back of the jail this morning with the throat cut. He had been missing since Tuesday. On account of mental aberration the prisoner had been allowed unusual liberty by the jailer. The fatal knife was grasped in the hand of the deceased when discovered.

Paul Schoeppe Sentenced to be Hanged at Carlisle, Penn.—A Scene in Court.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 20.—PAUL SCHOEPPE has been denied a new trial, and to-day was sentenced to be hanged. He made a statement denying his guilt. WILLIAM GOULD, Court crier, an old man, dropped dead as the sentence of SCHOEPPE was pronounced.

ADAM TITUS was sentenced, on Tuesday, to be hanged for the murder of HENRY STAMM.

The Recent Patent Right Swindle—The Arrest of a Buffalo Broker.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—A. J. BUCKLAND, a broker in this city, was arrested this morning charged being accessory to swindling farmers on the patent right dodge. Every effort was made to thwart Detective STOLL in arresting the prisoner. BUCKLAND was taken to Rochester this afternoon to answer the charge. This is the case mentioned in the dispatch of yesterday.

Hanging in Memphis—Statements of the Prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—JOSEPH GALVEN was hanged to-day at 1 o'clock. On the scaffold he admitted having killed Officer FENTON, but said he did it in self defence.

At 2:30 o'clock, SAM MOODY, a colored man, was hanged on the same gallows. He said he was not guilty of the murder of Captain BERRY, but that the fatal shot was fired by BEDFORD, who is now in the Penitentiary.

A Shipwrecked Crew Picked Up at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Captain MURRAY, officers and crew of the schooner *Selah B. Strong*, from Charleston for Delaware City, and which foundered at sea, were picked up at sea by the English bark *Churchill*, and brought safely here yesterday.

Meeting of Freight Agents—The Peach Crop.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—A meeting of freight agents of Western railroads was held to-day. Mr. CARR, of the Jeffersonville Railroad, was elected President, and Mr. FRAZER, of the Marietta Railroad, was elected Secretary. A general discussion on the subject of freights, particularly Eastern bound freights, was entered into by the meeting. It was agreed to raise the price of fourth-class freight five cents per 100 pounds, and flour ten cents per barrel. This refers to Eastern-bound freight only. Nearly all the Western railroads were represented.

The yield of fruit in this section is immense Peaches are selling at seventy-five cents per bushel, and tomatoes at twenty-five to fifty cents.

WASHINGTON.

The Dent Movement—Letter from Ex-Senator Brown of Mississippi—The New Whisky Regulations—An Important Change in the Rules—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Judge DENT has received a long verbose letter from Ex-Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, which he hastens to publish. Mr. BROWN defines the position of the so-called Republican Party in the State, and alludes to Mr. DENT'S prospects substantially as follows: They had always supposed the President to be in sympathy with them and that Mr. DENT would run on the Republican platform. They regret the postponement of the election to so late a day on many accounts, commercial and otherwise, and are sorry that the President has allowed himself to be persuaded that the people of the State are not sincere in their professions of faith and loyalty to the Republican platform. Their principal object in selecting Mr. DENT was to assure the President of their sincerity, supposing Mr. DENT to be in full accord with him. They expect to nominate a ticket composed of the President's friends altogether. They are bitter in condemnation of General AMES, and expected his removal long ago. They desire to be friends of the President, but that rests entirely with him. The old politicians of the State will take no part in its future politics, their only desire being for peace and repose. They have no intention of leaving to their children any heritage of vengeance for any wrong done to them. The document closes by stating that the Democrats will not attend the Convention, but will support the nominees if they stand square upon the National Republican platform. A large majority is predicted for DENT, and an invitation is extended him to come to Jackson in October, and to stump the State.

NEW WHISKY REGULATIONS.

The new whisky regulations will be issued in a few days. One of the most important of the new rules is in substance as follows: By complying with the formula of applications to collectors for permission to empty and compound spirits and change packages, rectifiers and compounders and wholesale dealers mixing spirits of different distilleries are permitted to do what they could not do before without being guilty of fraud, namely: to take any quantity of spirits from as many different distilleries as they may see proper, empty and mix the same, and manipulate them to suit local markets at specified prices, without let or hindrance from any source. For this privilege the only additional labor imposed is that of making application to the Collector. The understanding is, however, that Internal Revenue officers will hereafter be expected to see that that feature of the laws is complied with without failure on the part of liquor dealers, which requires them to remove from casks which they empty, all marks, stamps or brands of every kind on them when they come into their possession, and it is made the special duty of gaugers to see that this is done at the time of emptying.

PERSONAL.

There is a report that STOKES, of Tennessee, arrived here this evening, but he cannot be found at any of the leading hotels.

Dispatches to the Associated Press

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The result of inquiry at the Treasury Department with regard to the transfer of funds from California to New-York is, that J. & W. SELIGMAN deposited with Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD $200,000 on the 12th of August, and on the 14th, $150,000, two days before the receipt of the telegram from Vice-President COLFAX, Senator STEWART and Dr. LINDERMAN was received at the Treasury Department, and two days before the application was made by LEES & WALLER, of New-York, the agents of the Bank of California, which application was not received here until the 17th, although dated on the 16th inst. Their application, through General BUTTERFIELD, was for the deposit of $300,000. The proposition was immediately accepted, and the parties so notified by telegraph. LEES & WALLER were also authorized to make a further deposit of $500,000 on account of the Bank of California; DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. $1,000,000, and SELIGMAN & Co. $1,000,000. The entire matter of transfer rests with General SPINNER, who says he alone is responsible for what has been done in the premises, and he shows that the facts, as they stand on the Treasury books, entirely disprove the allegation that favoritism has been extended to any party. SELIGMAN & Co., the firm to which allusion is made in the San Francisco telegram as having profited by the public necessities, have for a long time conducted the transfers of specie between San Francisco and New-York, and performed the service at a lower rate of premium than others, and always, it is said at the Department, in the interest of the Government and against all combinations.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS decides that bowling-alleys kept at Summer resorts, for which no charge is made for using, are subject to the United States tax, whether open to the public or to all who wish to play, with or without price, under part 40, section 79, act of June 30, 1864. Commissioner DELANO decides that the practice of railroad companies, canal companies, banks, insurance companies, and other corporations which are required by law to withhold and pay over to the United States a tax of five per cent. on all dividends, interest coupons representing interest, surplus and contingent funds, of treating said amounts as expenses of business, and deducting them in all returns where expenses are deductable, is wrong, and should not be allowed; that the amounts thus paid are not an expense of business, and no such returns should be accepted until the Assessor is convinced that no deduction of the kind has been made. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $304,965.

Some of the newspapers have incorrectly stated the amount of internal revenue receipts from tobacco for the year ending June. It is $22,200,000.

NOTICE TO "SQUATTERS."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1869.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for information and the government of all concerned:

Hereafter no squatter, or citizen, will be permitted to reside on a United States military reservation, unless he be in the employment of the Government, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged. All intruders upon Government reservations will be given reasonable notice to quit by the Post Commander, and if any remain after the expiration of said notice they will then be removed by force.

By command of —— General SHERMAN,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS.

WALTER S. BAKER was to-day appointed Gauger for the Ninth Indiana, and JOSIAH GUESSLER for the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District. PEREGRIN WHITE and CHARLES DAVIS were to-day appointed Assistant Assessors of the Ninth New-York District.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Scheme for a National Political Party Suggested.

Coolie and Miners' Labor—The Government Urged to Take Possession of the Coal Mines—The Platform of Principles.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 20, 1869.

The Congress has at last begun to work in earnest. Yesterday was devoted to the legitimate business pertaining to the labor interest.

Mr. JESSUP, of New-York, read a letter, written by him to Mr. SYLVIS, in relation to the proposed formation of a new political party, on the bases laid down by Mr. HINTON ROWAN HELPER in a communication addressed to him by that gentleman, and handed up Mr. HELPER'S document for the consideration of the Congress. On motion, it was referred, without reading, to a special committee. Mr. JESSUP especially disclaimed any intention of binding himself, or the Convention, to the principles enunciated in this document, alleging that he simply wished it referred to a committee for the purpose of being considered and reported on for future action. Mr. HELPER'S document is accompanied by a long verbose letter, in which he abuses the existing political parties, and predicts the growth of a great despotism in this country unless a party is formed on his basis for the salvation of the people. While the plan, which is not made public, might have some interest to the public, the letter is neither of interest nor value.

The Chair appointed the following-named gentlemen a special committee to investigate the subject of the communication: JAMES C. SYLVIS, of Pennsylvania; SEIGFRIED MEYER, of New-York; JAMES CARR, of New-York; H. T. WALKER, of ALABAMA; and W. J. MCLAUGHLIN, of Massachusetts.

COOLIE LABOR.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Illinois, presented the following report from the committee appointed to investigate the question of the introduction of coolie labor:

Whereas, Interested and unprincipled capitalists are endeavoring to lower the wages of the mechanics and laborers of the United States, our own citizens, by the introduction of coolie labor; and

Whereas, Our working people, the pillars of our institutions, are compelled to incur great expense toward educating themselves and children, toward the support of Government, and defending human rights for the benefit of all the world; and

Whereas, Coolie laborers would be under no such obligations, and would therefore be able to undersell, with their labor, that of our citizens, degrade the dignity of the laborer, and tend to lead to a state of pauperism and vassalage which would imperil the continuance and development of our free, republican institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we appreciate the benefits to be derived from voluntary emigration, we are opposed *in toto* to the importation of a servile race, bound to fulfill contracts entered into on foreign soil.

Resolved, That we demand the rigid enforcement of the law of Congress of 1862 prohibiting coolie importation.

Resolved, That voluntary China emigrants ought to enjoy the protection of the laws like other citizens.

Signed, A. C. CAMERON, Illinois; JOHN MAGUIRE, Missouri; J. P. POWERS, Massachusetts; A. M. WEST, Mississippi; E. D. LINTON, Massachusetts.

The report was adopted.

THE MINING DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. S. B. PRATT, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate as to the troubles existing among the Schuylkill miners, presented a report, which was read. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

Your Committee would suggest that it is a question whether Government should not take possession of the coal mines of the country, paying the present owners a fair valuation for the same, and run these mines as the gold mines of California have been run, in the interest of the whole people. The reserved right to all the national wealth of the country should never pass out of the hands of the people into the hands of the monopolists.

E. L. Rosemon, Stillman B. Pratt, Samuel Y. Buck, John Siney, A. C. Cameron, Committee.

Mr. JOHN SINEY, a miner, addressed the Convention briefly, setting forth that the high price asked for coal was due to a combination of the monopolists of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh and Hudson Companies. He complained that the just demands of the miners were not fully understood, because the Press of the country would not give them a hearing. They (the miners) were kept in ignorance by the incessant demand upon their time by employers, and then ridiculed for being unlettered. He denied that any acts of outrage were perpetrated by any member of the miners' organization. If such acts had been committed, they were the work of other parties than those now connected with the Miners' Union. He defied the production of anything from the records of Schuylkill County going to contradict this avowal. The men who were now on the lock-out were opposed to any act of violence for furthering their interests in this event. In answer to a question whether miners did not sometimes make $6 or $7 per day, the speaker said that these instances would not average one in every 200, and were only possible where some sharp fellow takes a contract and manages to make something more than mere wages, which averaged only $14 per week.

Mr. CAVIS, of the District of Columbia, announced his intention to ask for a special committee to report statistics as to the cost of production, the putting on the market, and the cost to the consumer of every article mined and produced.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question of adopting the report on the mining difficulties was called up and adopted after a short discussion. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. WM. G. MCCARTHY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Obnoxious Laws, presented a report declaring that by all legislation of the present day trades' unions and labor organizations generally are ignored, and men are tried and convicted on charges of conspiracy, merely because they unite to keep up a standard rate of wages; therefore this Congress protests against the passage of any law tending to prevent workingmen from so uniting, and demands only the passage of such laws as comport with the interests of the laboring masses.

An amendment was made to add "And that we demand the repeal of all laws now punishing workingmen for uniting in the preservation of their own interests;" and, as amended, the report was finally adopted.

THE LABOR SOCIETIES TO BE ENUMERATED.

Mr. CONRAD KUHN, of New-York, offered a resolution asking each labor organization to report quarterly to the President, in answer to the following queries: The name of the union; number of members; usual hours of labor; average amount of wages; cost of living; as to steady work; number out of employment during the past three months; are those who have steady work fully employed? as to a rise or fall of wages during the last five years; how many prevented from working by sickness, and how many have died during the quarter; and as to the result of coöperative production, if tried.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON, from the Committee on Platform, presented the following report, which was taken up for consideration by sections, *seriatim*:

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Whereas, It is not deemed advisable to change or modify the existing declaration of principles, but to reaffirm the same; and, for practical use, enunciate the substance thereof in a more convenient and concise form, with some additional resolutions; and,

Whereas, "All political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit;" that all freemen are equal in political rights, and entitled to the largest political and religious liberty compatible with good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and "no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate emoluments, privileges or immunities from the Government, but in consideration of public services;" and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed. To do so, however, is a difficult work, when such laws or usages are interwoven with pride, prejudice and selfishness. Besides, experience shows that laboring people are more than others disposed "to suffer while evils are sufferable," than to organize for their abolition; and,

Whereas, We are admonished by the imperiled rights of labor throughout the United States, to organize and agitate in our behalf, with the decree, "In the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread," and the adage that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," enthroned in our hearts and emblazoned as mottoes on our banners, assured of success over corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus restore to our political and social systems that equilibrium of rights and justice so necessary to good government and domestic tranquillity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws which were enacted during the late war as measures, it was assumed, "necessary to the life of the nation," and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of bondholders and bankers, as a means to subvert the Government of our fathers, and establish on its ruins an empire in which all political power shall be centralized to restrain and oppress the rights of labor, and subordinate its votaries to the merciless demands of aggregated capital and supercilious authority.

Resolved, That the national banking system, being inimical to the spirit of liberty, and subversive of the principles of justice, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United States, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth-producing classes millions of dollars annually, justice, the aspirations of honest industry, and the spirit of imperiled liberty demand its immediate repeal and the substitution of legal-tender notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

Resolved, That the "National Labor Union" is opposed to the continuation and creation of banks by acts of incorporation, by either State or national authority, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any notes, bills or other paper of any other bank to circulate as money, except the "legal-tender Treasury notes" therein contemplated.

Resolved, That the present rate of interest is in excess of and disproportionate to the increase of national wealth, and being the governing power in the distribution of the products of capital and labor, is oppressive to the producing classes.

Resolved, That the Revenue laws of the United States should be altered so that, instead of subordinating labor to capital, they may afford just protection to labor and the industrial interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the legal-tender money should be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and convertible at the option of the owner into Government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into money or the money into bonds, at pleasure.

Resolved, That the claim of the bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of bonds and securities, is a violation of the just principle of revenue laws.

Resolved, That land monopolies are at variance with the doctrine that "all freemen when they form a social compact are equal in rights," and if persisted in must ultimately result in the subversion of free institutions, as also the social and political well-being of the laboring masses. To prevent this calamity the public lands, adapted to agriculture, should be given, in reasonable quantities, to none but American citizens, and such that have declared their intention to become citizens. Individual owners of extensive tracts of land should be encouraged to dispose of the same in small parcels, at reasonable prices, to actual settlers, that they may thus become identified with the soil, as responsible, intelligent citizens.

Resolved, That it is a duty which should be exercised with pleasure, to guard with vigilant care the delicate and sacred rights of the daughters of toil, who are engaged in various industrial pursuits, and solicit their hearty coöperation in our efforts to vindicate the rights of the laboring classes, while we pledge them, in return, our individual and undivided support.

Resolved, That religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to success, schools and other means of education should be encouraged, such as the formation of labor unions, mechanics' institutes, lyceums, reading-rooms, and whatever additional agencies may hereafter be deemed conducive to the cause of morality and intelligence.

Resolved, That as labor is the foundation and cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and interest of Government to foster and protect it. Its importance, therefore, demands the creation of an Executive Department of the Government at Washington, to be denominated the Department of Labor, which shall aid in protecting it above all other interests.

Resolved, That the protection of life, liberty and property are the three cardinal principles of Government, and the two first more sacred than the latter; therefore, money necessary for prosecuting wars should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not be entailed as a burden on posterity.

14. *Resolved*, That the National Labor Congress earnestly recommend the adoption of such measures among all classes of workmen, in all sections of the country, as will secure the adoption of the eight-hour system, and calls upon the respective State Legislatures to follow the example of the National Congress, in recognizing eight hours as a legal day's work.

15. *Resolved*, That voluntary associations of workingmen and women are entitled, at the hands of legislation, State and national, to the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associated capital, and we demand their practical recognition and enforcement.

16. *Resolved*, That political equality being one of the cardinal principles of this organization, we therefore urge full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen, except such as have been convicted of felony.

[Besides the above, there is also a long resolution setting forth the value of coöperative stores and workshops, and urging their formation.]

A. C. Cameron, Chairman, Illinois; A. M. Puett, Indiana; Richard Trevellick, Michigan; A. T. Cavis, District of Columbia; A. W. Phelps, Connecticut; A. T. Cramer, Tennessee; James C. Sylvis, Pennsylvania; A. M. West, Mississippi; L. E. De Wolf, Wisconsin; J. Maguire, Missouri; Wm. H. Stywald, Virginia; George Keen, Iowa; Hugh Cameron, Kansas; O. B. Dailey, Ohio; H. T. Walker, Alabama; C. B. Johnson, Georgia; A. W. Stockton, Maryland; S. P. Cummings, Massachusetts; Horace H. Day, New-York.

Mr. DAVID POWERS, of Massachusetts, offered as an additional resolution the following, as applicable to the seventh of the above series:

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repudiation of the public debt.

The introduction of this resolution created quite a breeze. It was opposed by a few delegates, who contended that the sentiment contained in it was surplusage, as the platform already contemplated the full payment of the debt; and that it was merely declaring that the working men intended to be honest to pass it. It was, with this understanding, laid on the table, Mr. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, having made an able speech in favor of paying the National debt according to the express terms of the contract.

An amendment was offered to add to the eighth resolution "that the bondholder should pay an income tax on receiving pay for his coupons at the Treasury." Laid on the table.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted as a whole, unanimously, amid loud applause. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the session was declared closed before action could be taken, and the Convention went into special session for the nomination of officers.

The following named gentlemen were put in nomination for the Presidency: Wm. J. Jessup, of New-York; C. H. Tucker, of New-York; A. T. Cavis, of the District of Columbia; A. C. Cameron, of Illinois; Richard Travellick, of Michigan; A. W. Phelps, of Connecticut; M. R. Walsh, of New-York, and O. B. Dailey, of Ohio. After the putting of nomination of the minor officers, the Convention adjourned till 7 P. M., the election of officers being fixed for 9 A. M. to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, a proposition to assess all members of trades' unions for the erection of a monument to the late Mr. SYLVIS, was agreed to. It was also decided to appoint a Committee of five to return thanks of this Labor Congress to PETER COOPER, Esq., of New-York, for his advocacy of the American monetary system. Messrs. PUETT, LUCKER, WALKER, JESSUP and PRATT were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. JOHN F. WALSH, of New-York, from the Committee on Prison Labor, presented a report from that Committee, which embodied the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that the present contract system of our prisons and penitentiaries tends to degrade the workingman to a level with the convict, and to reduce the price of labor of the honest workingman, and also a great burden by way of taxes on the people of these States; and, whereas, the Legislatures of several States have been appealed to in vain to abate the evil; now, therefore,

Resolved, By this National Labor Union in Convention assembled, that we denounce the whole system as at war with the best interests of the working men of this nation, and utterly without apology in the light and experience of the present age.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who will not pledge himself to work for and vote to abolish the present contract system of our prisons and penitentiaries.

Resolved, That we demand the adoption by the several States of laws forbidding the employing of convicts at any trade more than eight hours per day.

Resolved, That we demand of the several States that the labor of the convicts in their respective prisons and penitentiaries shall be under the direction and control of their own agents, and not be put upon the market at reduced prices, thereby bringing it in direct and ruinous competition with honest toil.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts, a Committee of two from each State was appointed to sit during the interim between this and the next Congress in 1870, and investigate the whole matter of prison discipline and system of labor, and report at the next Congress.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that only the superfluous wealth of the country ought to be taxed.

Mr. HUGH CAMERON, of Kansas, from the Committee appointed to investigate the subject of the disposal of the Cherokee neutral lands to monopolists, read the report of that Committee, which seriously denounced the action of Congress in this regard. The subject was made the special order for to-morrow.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Labor Union know no North, no South, no East, no West, nor color on the side of the questions of labor, and urge our colored fellow-citizens to organize in all legitimate ways and send their delegates from every State in the Union to the next Congress.

At the close of the session, Messrs. H. F. WALKER, of Alabama, ROBERT H. BUTLER, of Maryland, (colored,) and General A. M. WEST, of Mississippi, on behalf of the delegates from the South, white and black, returned their thanks to the Convention for the courteous reception they have met with at the hands of the Convention; after which the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow. J. E. B.

THE TENNESSEE BANKER.

George R. Rutter Discharged for Insufficient Proof.

The case of GEORGE R. RUTTER, charged with being a defaulter of a Tennessee bank, was called up at 12 o'clock, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court. Mr. SANDFORD opened the argument by stating the legal aspect of the case, already fully explained in former proceedings.

Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR then gave a brief statement of the transactions in Tennessee which had given rise to this proceeding, in which he claimed that the relator was the victim of a political confusion in his State. He was the President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis. In his official position as such President he received on deposit $600,000 of the school funds of the State.

These funds were held, used and loaned as were the funds of other depositors of the bank. The bank failed, and these deposits shared the fate of the other deposits in the bank. A suit is now pending in the highest Court of the State of Tennessee to determine the question whether these funds were held by the bank as ordinary deposits or as a special trust.

Judge McCunn—Were these funds ever held by the accused individually?

Mr. Pryor—Never, your Honor; and, moreover, $300,000 of the amount has been repaid to the State.

Mr. Rutter—$340,000 have been paid.

Mr. Pryor—Aside from this, the relator was called to Nashville and asked, "Will you go before the Court, or will you go before the Investigating Committee of the Legislature?" He decided to go before the Legislative Committee, and the Attorney-General of the State, and the members of the Committee signed an agreement to release him if he would tell all he knew concerning the disbursement of the moneys of the bank to the Radicals of Tennessee. He told all he knew, and was told in return that they were satisfied, and he might go home.

At this point of the argument the prisoner gave a statement of the contents of a letter, which he claimed to have received of Governor BROWLOW, in which the Governor is alleged to have stated that the prisoner was perfectly exonerated in the transaction, but it would not do to have a fuss made about it.

Mr. PRYOR, resuming, said that the Government of the State of Tennessee is not prosecuting this charge; it rests solely on one DAVIS, who has become the bondsman of the prisoner, and on whose telegraphic dispatch he is sought to be held. A band of ruffians, binding this man and bringing him before you on their own more vicious caprice, might as well claim legal authority for their act, as can those who now hold him. And finding him held without legal authority, it becomes the duty of the Caurt not to detain him a moment. He resides in this City, does business here, and can be found when required.

E. F. Hyatt, associate counsel, opposing the motion to discharge, then read in opposition a letter from F. S. Davis, in which the writer stated himself to be the bondsman of the prisoner for $2,000; that the bonds had been forfeited and judgment obtained against him for the amount, and he therefore asked his return, an indictment having been found against him.

Inspector WALLING having explained that he arrested the prisoner solely at the request of the Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee. Mr. G. B. BLUNT asked for an adjournment for two hours. In that time he said he was confident of having the Governor's requisition together with the papers on which it was issued.

Judge McCunn—I shall be governed by the decision in 1 Sandford, in which it is held that the prisoner cannot be detained one moment after it appears that he is illegally held.

Judge MCCUNN then ordered the discharge of the prisoner, who immediately left the Court.

Mr. BLUNT, in a moment after, produced a telegram from the State Department at Albany, addressed to the District-Attorney, which read as follows:

Mandate for RUTTER has been issued and sent to you by mail.
(Signed,) JOHN D. VAN BUREN.

JUDGE MCCUNN—You are too late, the prisoner is already discharged.

PERSONAL.

Arrangements are making in Eastport, Me., for a hearty reception of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral PORTER and General SHERMAN, upon their arrival there next week. The citizens will give a ball in honor of the party, and other courtesies will be extended.

Professor BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institute, left Eastport on Wednesday for Grand Menan Island, in search of mineralogical specimens.

Mr. E. HEPPLE HALL is announced to lecture at the Continental Hotel at Long Branch this evening. Subject—"Tour du monde."

Mr. J. S. OSTRANDER, a very worthy Sunday School Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been much annoyed by being confounded with a pretender of the same surname, who was recently exposed in the TIMES. Mr. J. S. OSTRANDER possesses the full confidence of the denomination to which he belongs.

The nines of the Merchants' Exchange and Great Western Insurance Base-ball Clubs play to-day on the Peconic's Ground, Bedford.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Household Questions—Fortunate Criminals—Sensational Trial—Religious Topics—Mr. Peabody's Statue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

Parliament will be prorogued next Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. GLADSTONE has been too ill of the prevailing choleraic epidemic to eat the usual Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich. White-bait itself is considered less a luxury since FRANK BUCKLAND has announced that they consist of the young fry of herrings and three or four vulgar sorts of fish eaten by everybody when they get bigger. A week of cold and rain has sent up flour two-pence a peck, which advances bread a half-penny a loaf.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS.

In our land of plenty I could never see the sense of calling bread the staff of life. Here one can understand it. Millions of people in England live almost entirely upon baker's bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober hard-working Englishman, who earns 18s. a week. (say $4 50 gold standard,) and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well-ordered families. She pays 4s. a week for rent; 1s. for coals; candles, soap, &c., 9d.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club, 6d.; on a doctor's bill due, 1s. Here are 7s. 3d. of the 18s. gone, and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7s. a week; twenty pounds of potatoes, 8d.; one pound butcher's meat on Sunday and two pounds of salt pork for week days, 2s.; one pound sugar, half pound butter, one ounce tea, 13d., make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have that is for the children to get work or to die; then something would come in from the burial club. Thousands on thousands of men work for two-thirds these wages or less. Plenty, even in large towns, work for 12s. a week. Thousands cannot taste even the Sunday meat dinner. Great numbers never taste butter; they get a little dripping as a substitute. In a London shop on a Saturday night, you will see great heaps of penny and half-penny packets of tea, and penny worths of brown sugar, ready done up for "people of moderate incomes." I once had the curiosity to buy a half-penny packet of tea—a cent's worth. It resembled musty clover hay, and a decoction tasted as you might fancy the drippings from a heap of dead leaves to taste at the end of a hard Winter.

And the aggravating thing, if anything could aggravate a people so ignorant, so stolid, so patient in their hopeless misery, is that criminals, and even paupers, are so much better sheltered, nourished and cared for in every way. Take such a fair average of both as you may find in an industrial town like Birmingham, for example. In the Birmingham Workhouse the lodging is clean and comfortable, well warmed, carefully ventilated, with a good chaplain and surgeon. A pauper gets good clothing, and has no need to belong to a burial club. If they do "rattle his bones over the stones," it costs him nothing. For food he has every week ninety-six ounces bread, six ounces cheese, eighteen ounces cooked meat, forty-eight ounces potatoes, sixteen ounces suet or rice pudding, four and a half pints soup, four and a half pints broth, ten and a half pints gruel. I do not exaggerate in saying that there are millions of respectable and industrious people in these islands whose mouths would water at this weekly bill of fare of the Birmingham paupers—provided, observe, out of rates paid in large part by people who never fare so luxuriously.

But there is something even more aggravating. The criminal in the borough prison fares better in some respects than the pauper in the workhouse. His cell is clean, retired, comfortable, heated with warm air in Winter and artificially cooled in Summer. His clothing is all he can desire. The labor required of him is scarcely enough for exercise. He has only to step into the prison chapel to hear the soundest doctrine. The doctor comes round every day to see to his health, and has him weighed occasionally to see that he does not lose flesh. His weekly dietary consists of 158 ounces bread, eight ounces cooked meat, ninety-six ounces potatoes, twelve ounces pudding, four pints soup, fourteen pints gruel. They are sturdy, fresh-looking, careless and happy; and in neatness, comfortable appearance and health, a perfect contrast to the laboring population—ragged, dirty, pale, careworn, haggard—which may be seen all about them. They earn next to nothing, for the profitable employment of criminals in England is a rare exception. In 450 to 500 men and women in this prison there will be scarcely a sick person among them.

The cost of keeping criminals and paupers with wholesale purchases and all the economies of the large scale, is really very small. The poor are plundered by their poverty and are the prey of a multitude of small tradespeople, who share their misery and fritter away a large portion of their small earnings in profits and frauds. The cost of food at this jail is only 1s. 10d. a head per week. The same food would cost the poor nearly double the money. Rent, food, clothing, everything under our beautiful system of social economy, costs most to those who are least able to pay. But there are great numbers, even in the busiest towns of England, whose weekly incomes are below the cost of supporting criminals and paupers. There are multitudes of families whose weekly incomes are less than one shilling a week for each member. How can they live, think you, in a country to which you export great quantities of provisions?

Is it any wonder that there is a great increase of both paupers and criminals? Education and emigration are expected to diminish the former, but it is held by many that education does not lessen crime, and ordinary criminals show no particular desire to emigrate. They might go further and fare worse. They know what they can do here, or what they have done in times past. A man could commit fifty thefts, and then be caught and sent into a most comfortable retreat, and have all his wants provided for. Now Parliament is passing through its final stages a bill which may make a difference. The habitual criminal, under the new law, is to be treated as a public enemy, hunted down, and placed permanently out of mischief. Every person three times convicted, will be under the care of the Police and liable to arrest whenever he cannot give a good account of himself. This law will make crime more desperate, but it will shut up a good many criminals, and lessen the number of those who are known thieves and burglars, but who go on year after year unpunished, because they are too clever to be caught.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

The religious public in England, subject now for many years to a series of those violent agitations which are supposed by some to have a purifying influence, have just passed through the emotions caused by a sensation trial, which might have been as interesting as the great convent case, only that the plaintiff is a Jew, and the defendant a dissenting minister at Cardiff. The minister has a vocation for converting Jews, and he found a subject in the daughter of a pawnbroker, whom he enticed away from her parents, and, with the aid of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, secreted her, sent her to London, and finally to Berlin. As the girl was of an age to choose her own religion, and, indeed, to go where she pleased, legally, her father could only urge undue influence and fraud—and of the latter, of a strictly pious sort, there was plenty. Never was a concealment more adroitly managed. She was passed from one person to another, each one purposely remaining ignorant of what the next one would do with her, so that they could deny all knowledge of her whereabouts. The jury gave a verdict against the minister, and his costs amount to some $5,000; but his church and congregation think he was quite right in taking any means for the conversion of a Jewess, have refused to accept his proffered resignation as pastor, and are raising the money to pay the costs. Sympathies are, perhaps, about equally divided. But if the Jewess had only been a Protestant, and the Cardiff Baptist minister a Jesuit, you would have seen the country up in arms, and a Cardiff mob would have administered justice in its own fashion. The young Jewess, it is but fair to say, adheres to her new faith, elects to stay with her new friends, and, under their care, has returned to Berlin.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

In 1808 there were eleven Roman Catholic chapels in London and its suburbs, several of them of very small dimensions, in obscure back streets and mews. Now there are about ninety, and new, large and beautiful ones building. A new pro-cathedral for the Archdiocese of Westminister has just been opened at Kensington, opposite Holland House and Park; the stately Elizabethan mansion in which ADDISON once lived and wrote, walking from one end to the other of a great room, with, scandal said, a bottle of brandy on a table at each end. The great cathedral is to be near Buckingham Palace, and not far from Westminster Abbey. But the Church of England, amid the threats of its own speedy disestablishment, is not idle. It seems to me more alive and active than it has been for many years, perhaps for centuries. The hard things that COBBETT said of it in his day can be said no longer; and if it is a good deal divided in doctrine and practice, there is still much earnest work doing in all its divisions. Some are working for the unity of Christendom, and getting up prayers for the approaching Council at Rome; some are anxiously courting a union with the Eastern Church; some are furiously fighting Popery, while others are but a hand's breadth removed from it. The *Record*, in saying a good word for the Wesleyans this week, protests against their claim that it is their special mission to contend against Romanism, holding that "none of the Nonconformist bodies could beat back the advancing waves of Popery without the support of the Establishment. Rome would like nothing better than a struggle for supremacy in which it need take no thought of the English Church. With its complete organization, its profound knowledge of men and things, its pliability and its power, its serried ranks would then speedily vanquish all its adversaries. Archbishop MANNING acknowledges that the Church of England is the grand obstacle in his path. Let that be removed, and his course would be comparatively easy. There is not sufficient cohesion among the Dissenters to withstand the onward impulse of the Church of Rome. Their true policy as Protestants and patriots is to strengthen the Church's power as the great Protestant bulwark."

This is the Low Church argument against disestablishment; but I cannot see that the Wesleyans, Baptists, &c., appreciate its value. They think the Church is but a step from Popery, and growing nearer. On the other hand, the High Church and Ritualist Party are quite frank in expressing their preference of Roman Catholics to Protestant Dissenters; their papers warning their readers against giving any encouragement to Protestantism on the continent, and advising them to go regularly to mass in the Catholic churches.

Some changes in the Prelacy are canvassed with characteristic acerbity. Parliament has invited some of the old and unserviceable Bishops to resign. The Bishop of Oxford having done more, perhaps, than any other man, after Mr. GLADSTONE, to pass the Irish Church bill, is to be promoted to the See of Winchester. The old Bishop of Exeter is also to make way for somebody, and Mr. GLADSTONE, High Churchman and suspected Papist as he is, will gratify the Queen by giving her friend, Dean STANLEY, a more than suspected Colensoite—a mitre. Dr. TEMPLE, head master at Rugby, I believe, also expects to be made a Bishop, as successful schoolmasters are the class from which they are usually selected.

The retiring Bishops are to have pensions of not less than $10,000, gold, a year; but the Bishop of Exeter will have his whole net income, with an addition of $20,000 or $30,000 a year, the income of a stall at Durham. He lives in a delightful marine villa, at Torquay, and for many years has performed his Episcopal duties by deputy, while he has enjoyed an annual income of $50,000 or $60,000 a year. You can, if you like, contrast this with the incomes of the working millions, elsewhere given in this letter, and reckon up how many poor children it would provide with dry bread for food and a weekly penny for the burial club! And you may consider whether it is safe to educate the lower classes up to an appreciation of these social differences.

The *Record*, I regret to see, does not speak so well as one would wish of the promotion of Bishop WILBERFORCE. It "cannot congratulate the clergy and laity of Winchester on their transfer from the beneficent rule of the Evangelical Bishop SUMNER to that of the Sacerdotal Bishop WILBERFORCE. Rev. Mr. WIX may, perhaps, hail the change with satisfaction, as well as those who delight in Sacerdotal assumption, Ritualistic pomp or Sacramental mysticism."

The fact is, the Bishop of Oxford has felt himself constrained, in accordance with Lord CAIRNS' judgment in the St. Albans case, to turn his back on the congregation, or, what amounts to the same thing, his face to the East, during the prayer of consecration; and in some recent correspondence he has shown a shakiness respecting, if not a weakness for, "altars, super-altars, crucifixes, images and piscinæ." "We regret," continues the great evangelical organ, "to be compelled to speak disparagingly of Bishop WILBERFORCE, and we fully acknowledge his great talents and still greater social qualities. He has been celebrated as the prince of diners-out; but these ornaments will not compensate for the absence of those higher qualities which belong to a Chief Shepherd in the Church of Christ. His eloquence in the House of Lords has only been eclipsed by that of Bishop MAGEE, and yet we believe that the perils to be dreaded from his coming promotion flow rather out of the slippery policy which guides his public acts, whether he denounces Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church resolutions when Mr. DISRAELI is Minister, or votes in favor of disestablishment and disendowment when Mr. GLADSTONE is the Chief Minister of the Crown."

That last hit is worthy of the *Church Times*, and I had no idea that an Evangelical could be so clever. The profane call Bishop WILBERFORCE by the familiar and affectionate little nickname of "Soapy Sam;" the *Tomahawk* has given a cartoon of him in his favorite attitude, and celebrated his genial, social qualities and talents; but it was left to a Church paper to represent him as the obsequious place-hunter, changing his policy on the most important questions to meet the views and win the favor of successive Prime Ministers. Perhaps the *Church Times* in advising the dignitaries of Oxford, a majority of whom are High Church or Evangelical, to resist the appointment of DEAN STANLEY to that see at the risk of the penalties of *præmunire*, is more audacious toward "the powers that be."

MR. PEABODY'S STATUE.

Mr. PEABODY'S statue cannot escape the fate of all London statuary. If no fault is found with the sculpture, its position does not escape criticism. The *Builder* says:

"The Committee went all the way to Rome to get a sculptor, Mr. W. W. STORY, who is an American, (and an able man, too,) and could not find a founder to put the work into metal nearer than Munich—FRED'K MILLER. After all this long travel, and the expenditure of some £3,000, what is the result? We answer, with regret, an entire mistake and disappointment—at least, for the present. The excellent philanthropist sits hatless in an ordinary library chair, without a single touch of ideality to make it other than a seated man most awkwardly placed among some irregularly-shaped buildings *apropos* of nothing, and square with nothing.

The first impression on seeing the figure is that it is something up for sale; the second, especially if there be a number of persons gathered round about it, that it is an auctioneer, not for sale, but selling. We are not joking: neither do we desire uselessly to find fault. Our object is improvement if possible.

The figure cannot remain where it is. Before the permanent pedestal is ready to be erected a better site should be found for it, and a carefully-designed canopy should be put over the statue. The stalwart form of good GEORGE PEABODY, in his coat and trousers, as he lived, sitting without his hat among the insurance offices at the back of the Exchange, in a pelting shower of pea-soupy fog, is a sight that surely cannot long be endured even in London."

MONADNOCK.

CUBA.

How Near Mr. Polk Came to Buying the Island.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

Concerning the purchase of Cuba, a new version of the steps taken in the matter during the administration of Mr. POLK has just appeared in a French work issued in Paris by M. PROFINO VALIENTE, entitled: *Reforms in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico*, with a preface by M. ED. LABOULAYE. The indorsement thus given to the work, by a gentleman as distinguished as M. LABOULAYE, marks its author as a man worthy of confidence. His story regarding Mr. POLK'S attempt to secure the island, as found on page 227 of the work named, is, in substance, as follows:

During the Presidency of Mr. POLK, when the Spanish Treasury was exhausted, and a heavy war debt was pressing, the American Minister at Madrid proposed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs the cession of Cuba for a consideration. The proposition was favorably received and a price agreed upon, which was $100,000,000. The Cabinet at Washington approved this agreement, and directed its Minister to close the negotiations, but to endeavor if possible to reduce the price one million. Pending the final preparation of the papers, the American Secretary of Legation at Madrid, who had acted as interpreter, visited Paris, and while there at a dinner party with friends, mentioned the particulars of the negotiations. By this means it became known to certain Englishmen, who at once sent the fact to London. The English Government immediately interfered and prevented the consummation of the negotiation. Thus far M. VALIENTE.

The version of the matter most generally received in this country at the time, was that a proposition for the purchase of Cuba had been made by our authorities, but that it had been declined. If the above account be true, there must be some interesting unpublished correspondence upon the subject in the State Department. If the part played by Lord PALMERSTON could be ascertained, it would form a readable chapter in the history of the loves of these two countries. And if the Secretary of Legation (if he be living) could be induced to prepare an account of that dinner in Paris, it would not be without its value.

The Drought in Virginia—Injury to Corn.

From the Petersburg Index, Aug. 19.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through Sussex and Southampton Counties, informs us that the drought has been so protracted and severe as to destroy all hope of a fair corn crop. The corn is burned up, and even the cotton has been injured beyond all prospects of redemption. The cool spell which we had the first of the month, followed by a parching sun and a continued absence of rain, has caused great mischief in the low country, and the crops which were looking well four weeks ago are now almost totally ruined. We may safely calculate that the corn crop throughout this section will be cut short nearly two-thirds. From above us, also, we hear sad accounts of the effects of the drought.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

A Heavy Trial Calendar—Several Sentences—One Sergeant and Seven Patrolmen Recommended for Dismissal.

Commissioner B. F. MANIERRE presided at the session of Police trials yesterday morning, and disposed of a heavy calendar, consisting of no less than six cases. The complaints consisted chiefly of neglect of duty and violations of the rules and regulations, and although the offences in themselves would be considered trivial by any person but a Police Commissioner, the sentences were unusually severe. Several officers, for standing in conversation, sitting down on post, or being off post, were fined from three to five days' pay each, and one sergeant and seven patrolmen were recommended to be dismissed the Department. Dismissal will doubtless follow promptly. The following are the cases in which dismissal was recommended: Sergeant WM. M. WADE, Forty-eighth Precinct, absent from duty one hour without leave; Patrolmen ALBERT C. PRICE, Fourteenth Precinct, standing in conversation; JOSEPH MCKEOWN, Twenty-first Precinct, sitting down while on post; SIDNEY VREDENBURGH, Twenty-ninth Precinct, could not be found on post; WM. REED, Forty-sixth Precinct, could not be found on post; JOHN KEENAN, Forty-ninth Precinct, two charges, off post in a grocery store and standing in conversation; MARTIN HINES, Twentieth Precinct, two charges, intoxication and absent without leave; and ROBERT MCGUIRE, Forty-sixth Precinct, could not be found on post. Patrolman PATRICK HAYES, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was charged with allowing a prisoner to escape, whom he had arrested for stealing a horse and wagon. The officer allowed the prisoner to enter his dwelling to change his clothes, and while he was supposed to be so engaged the door of the room was closed against the officer, and the prisoner jumped out of a window and escaped. The case was referred to the Board for action.

The only other case of interest was that of Officer PATRICK KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, against whom PATRICK C. MEAD, of West Fifty-ninth-street, made a complaint, in which he alleged that KELLY came to him one morning while he was at work and called him an informer, a thief and other vile names, shook his clenched fist at him and challenged him to fight, which challenge MEAD discreetly declined. The cause of the quarrel was the fact that KELLY had fenced in a portion of the lot adjoining his residence in West Fifty-ninth-street, which did not belong to him, and MEAD had been employed by the owner of the property to remove the fence, which he had done without having first notified Officer KELLY. This gave rise to ill feeling between the two men which culminated in the quarrel alluded to. When before Commissioner MANIERRE the officer denied strenuously that he had been guilty of the conduct charged upon him by MEAD, while the latter positively reasserted the statements contained in his complaint. As the matter resolved itself into a question of veracity between the two men, the case was referred to the full Board for adjudication.

A Railroad War in New-Jersey.

Some time since the people of Montclair, N. J., by buying up the best part of the stock, got control of the interest of the Montclair Railroad Company, a projected road between Caldwell and Montclair, for the purpose of hindering its completion. The Caldwell people have now regained possession of the road's stock, and propose to complete it at once.

DEFALCATION AT YONKERS.

T. F. Morris & Co. Losers to the Amount of $40,000 or $50,000—Mr. Stokes, the Cashier, Accused.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Yonkers by the discovery that Mr. STOKES, Cashier of the banking-house of T. F. MORRIS & Co., had decamped, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000, and perhaps a much larger sum. On Saturday morning last Mr. STOKES informed the Messrs. MORRIS that he desired to go to New-York to meet some members of his family, whom he expected coming down the Hudson River on board of some steamer. The request excited no suspicion whatever, as he had been away under similar circumstances on previous occasions. But on Monday he failed to make an appearance; Tuesday also passed without Mr. STOKES showing himself, when the MORRIS BROTHERS began to fear something wrong. On Wednesday one of the firm came to New-York and proceeded to look after certain securities which were deposited here as a reserve resource in case of any emergency that might arise. It was soon ascertained that Mr. STOKES, who was fully invested with authority to obtain and convert them into funds, if necessary, had already converted the securities into available funds, and appropriated them to his own use. On the return of Mr. MORRIS to Yonkers, and after a consultation with his brother on the subject, it was decided to close the bank and proceed to investigate the true state of their affairs, which they have not yet completed, consequently the exact amount of Mr. STOKES' defalcation has not been ascertained. The Messrs. MORRIS are said to have received a letter from their defaulting Cashier, dated at some place in Canada, setting forth that he had lost the amount in some unsuccessful stock-jobbing speculations.

Mr. STOKES is about 50 years old, has a wife and a number of interesting daughters. He has held responsible positions of various kinds since he was 13 years old. He had previously held the position of Cashier in a number of banks, including the Patchen Bank of Buffalo. The MORRIS BROTHERS had known him since they were boys, and had the utmost confidence in his integrity. It is believed that those persons who have been transacting business with the bank will not lose anything, but that the entire amount of the defalcation will fall upon the above-named bankers, who will wind up its affairs as quickly and quietly as possible, for although they might be able to sustain the loss, they are of the impression that the character of a bank is like that of a female. Let a breath of suspicion once be raised against it, and its usefulness is gone.

New Buildings Proposed.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since Aug. 10:

No. 884—Northwest corner Second-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; WM. DALLY, owner; 75.7½x45, three stories, brick, public hall.

No. 885—Fifty-fifth-street, 51.8 west of Eighth-avenue; WM. BREDELL; 17.2½x50, three stories and basement, six first-class stone dwellings.

No. 886—No. 577 West Fifty-ninth-street; JOHN CARLIN; 25x40, four-story brick, second-class dwelling.

No. 887—Third-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue; WM. J. GESSNER; 25x70, five stories and basement, two brick stores and tenements.

No. 888—No. 214 East Ninth-street; EDWARD KEARNEY; 24.6x40.6, three-story brick factory.

No. 889—No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann-street; Collegiate Dutch Church; 40x119.2, four stories, stone chapel, stores and offices.

No. 890—Corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue; D. W. JAMES; 49.3x24x100, five stories, stone dwelling.

No. 891—No. 392 Seventh-avenue; F. WIELER; 25x14, two stories, brick stable.

No. 892—Corner Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street; J. & F. STURGES; 53x45.8x80.9, four stories, two brick dwellings.

No. 893—No. 2,374 Third-avenue; P. A. ANNER; 25x60, four stories, one brick store.

No. 894—Seventy-ninth-street, 280 feet east of Third-avenue; O'CONNOR & DIXON; 20x55, four stories, two stone first-class dwellings.

No. 895—Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue; H. N. BURGY; 23.6x59.6, four-story brick dwelling.

No. 896—Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue; B. DUFFY; 25x20, three stories, six brick second-class dwellings.

No. 897—Seventy-sixth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue; J. MEINHARDT; 19x36, two stories, three frame dwellings.

No. 898—Second-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth streets, west side; W. MCEVILY; 20x50, twenty-two three-story brick dwelling-houses.

No. 899—No. 318 East Twenty-fifth-street; C. HORGAN; 25x50, four-story brick tenement.

No. 900—Corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; J. D. MURSLING; 20x45, four-story tenement.

No. 901—Fifty-eighth-street, 400 feet east of Eighth-avenue; M. M. HENRY; 20x53, four-story stone dwelling.

No. 902—Corner Avenue A and Ninetieth-street; D. VROOMAN; 50x58, three-story brick store.

No. 903—Second-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Sixty-fourth-street; P. GORMLAY; 25x50, two-story frame dwelling.

No. 904—Eighty-eighth-street, 275 feet west of Fourth-avenue; R. CALLAGHAN; 25x35, two-story frame dwelling.

BASE BALL.

Mutuals against Keystones—Defeat of the Philadelphians.

The Keystone Ball Club, of Philadelphia, now on a short tour to the North, arrived in this City yesterday and played its first game here with the Mutuals, in the afternoon, at the Union grounds. The reputation of the two clubs brought out a large number of spectators, though the heat was intense. The game opened with the Mutuals at the bat, and the first four innings were played slowly and cautiously. It was evident by the play that the nines were very evenly matched, for at the beginning of the fifth inning their scores were even. The game from this point became more and more interesting down to the eighth inning, when the crowd showed positive excitement over the result, as the scores were still alike, 16 to 16. Two more innings would decide the match, and every move of the players was eagerly watched. In the eighth inning, MCMAHON, of the Mutuals, stole around to third base, CARLETON took the first on three balls, and HATFIELD brought all in on a home run. E. MILLS made a fourth run with only one man out, when C. MILLS and SWANDELL were caught out beautifully by the right and left fielders of the Keystones. The latter now took the bat, determined to make four runs also, but were finely "whitewashed" by their opponents. At the ninth inning the Mutuals were four ahead, and rolled up a score of eleven more, which decided the game in their favor.

The following is the summary:

MUTUALS.	O.	R.	KEYSTONES.	O.	R.
Hatfield, 2d b	2	4	Dick, 2d b	2	4
E. Mills, 1st b	3	4	Flowers, s. s	1	3
Flanley, 2d b	2	3	Weaver, r. f	4	2
C. Mills, c	4	3	Kulp, 3d b	3	1
Swandell, l. f	4	2	Woods, c. f	4	2
Eggler, c. f	4	3	Bechtel, 1st b	3	3
McMahon, r. f	1	0	Clinton, l. f	5	0
Wolters, p	1	3	Allen, p	3	1
Carleton, s. s	6	1	Ewell, c	2	1
Total	27	31	Total	27	16

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	1	4	3	1	4	1	2	4	11	—31
Keystones	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	—16

This afternoon the Keystones meet the Atlantics at the Capitoline grounds, when another fine game may be looked for.

Last of the Cuban Martyrs.

A dispatch was received from General VODGES, Commandant at Fort Hamilton, yesterday, announcing that JAMES BURNS, one of the captured Cuban fillibusters, had signified his willingness to sign a bond not to engage in any expedition in violation of the Neutrality laws. The prisoner has lived in confinement at the fort for several weeks past, his opposition to conforming to legal forms having interfered with his release. On hearing that he had relented, Commissioner SHIELDS proceeded to the Fort and gave him his discharge.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

Gross Receipts of Theatres, Transportation Lines, Insurance Companies, &c., in New-York City, and Hudson and Essex Counties, New-Jersey.

The following are the returns made of the gross receipts of the different theatres, stage, railroad and ferry lines, mentioned, and also the number of cubic feet of gas furnished by each company for the month of July, 1869:

New-York City.

RAILROADS.

Names of lines.	Gross Receipts.
Second-avenue Railroad	$32,497
Third-avenue Railroad	121,464
Sixth-avenue Railroad	54,529
Seventh-avenue (two) Railroad	55,963
Eighth-avenue Railroad	70,763
Ninth-avenue Railroad	10,491
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	66,749
Hudson River Railroad	213,186
New-York and Harlem Railroad	91,091
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	138,908
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Avenue B Railroad	67,725
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	28,329
Total	$971,495

STAGES.

Names of Companies.	Gross Receipts.
Broadway and Second-avenue	$3,345
Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue	22,908
Fourth-avenue	14,046
Broadway and Eighth-street	6,021
Dodd's Express	15,870
Manhattanville	620
Fifth-avenue	17,694
Madison-avenue	15,916
Total	$98,420

AMUSEMENTS.

Names of Places.	Gross Receipts.
New-York Circus	$23,248
Wood's Museum	8,540
Bryant's (few days only)	2,180
Booth's Theatre	20,842
Bowery	8,098
Theodore Thomas'	7,618
Theatre Comique	4,005
Niblo's	24,066
Olympic	23,633
Wallack's	23,248
Grand Opera	11,701
Total	$156,149

FERRIES.

Names of Companies.	Gross Receipts.
Navy-yard Ferry	$1,045
New-York and Brooklyn (Grand Ferry)	60,578
Total	$61,623

GAS COMPANIES.

Names.	Cubic Feet Furnished.
New-York	30,351,792
Manhattan	59,666,252
Harlem	5,383,474
Metropolitan	15,006,046
Total	110,307,514

Counties of Hudson and Essex, N. J.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Essex County Mutual Ins. Co., Bloomfield	$353
Mutual Safety Fire Ins. Co., Newark	106
Newark Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Newark	4,397
Citizens' Fire and Boiler Ins. Co., Newark	507
American Mutual Ins. Co., Newark	13,501
Merchants' Ins. Co., Newark	13,951
Mechanics' Ins. Co., Newark	1,174
Firemen's Mutual Ins. Co., Newark	15,887
New-Jersey Ins. Co., Newark	891
People's Mutual Ins. Co., Newark	4,736
New-Jersey Plate Glass Ins. Co., Newark	421
Newark City Mutual Ins. Co., Newark	14,940
People's Mutual F. & M. Ins. Co., Newark	5,262
First National Ins. Co., Jersey City	119
Firemen's Ins. Co., Jersey City	490
Hudson County Ins. Co., Jersey City	3,500
Jersey City Ins. Co., Jersey City	5,587
State Ins. Co., Jersey City	3,251

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad Co	$1,337
Newark and Irvington Horse Railroad Co	3,101
Stephens and Condit Transportation Co., Newark	4,049
New-Jersey Express Co., Newark	10,300
Traders' Express Co., Newark	18,921
Newark and New-York Railroad, interest on bonds, Newark	3,570
Orange and Newark Railroad, receipts, Newark	17,510
N. Hudson County Railroad Co., interest on bonds, Weehawken	7,438
N. Hudson County Railroad Co., receipts, Weehawken	18,824
Weehawken Ferry Co., receipts, Weehawken	5,790
Hoboken Ferry Co., receipts, Hoboken	40,189
Hoboken and Jersey City Railroad	3,415
Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad	21,018
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, receipts, Jersey City	23,212
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, interest on bonds	7,000
Pavonia Horse Railroad Co., receipts, Jersey City	2,356
Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad	16,924
Jersey City Ferry Company	25,360
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co	98,500
New-Brunswick and M. Railroad	326
Perth Amboy and W. Railroad	1,800

BANKS.

Newark City National Bank, Newark, dividend	$51,053
First National Bank, Hoboken, dividend	7,600
Hoboken Bank for Savings, Hoboken, deposits	795,794
Hudson City Savings Bank, Hudson City, deposits	5,100
National Bank of America, Jersey City, deposits	1,500

GAS COMPANIES.

	Cubic feet.
Orange Gaslight Company—White	480,700
Newark Gaslight Company, Newark	2,992,700
Hudson County Gaslight Company, Hoboken	2,787,500
Peoples' Gas Company, Hudson City	483,600
Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Company, Jersey City	7,698,100

During the month of June the collections made by Collector WEART, of the Sixth Judicial District of New-Jersey, exceeded in amount those of any preceding month during the year then ending. The following is a classified abstract of the total collections made:

On spirits	$29,979 16
On tobacco	25,355 57
On fermented liquors	46,512 20
On banks and bankers	5,720 00
On gross receipts	9,359 06
On sales	1,480 82

CATTLE DEALERS' SALES.

Beach & Bray, Hudson City	$209,000
Bliss & Dimmick, Hudson City	16,000
Coney & McPherson, Hudson City	175,000
Jerry Church, Hudson City	150,000
Elam Hurd, Hudson City	76,000
Judd & Co., Hudson City	52,000
Kase, Hauser & Co., Hudson City	55,000
Miller & Moorehouse, Hudson City	53,000
C. E. Woodruff, Hudson City	14,000
G. A. Toffey & Sons, Hudson City	30,000
G. W. Wildick, Hudson City	12,000
S. W. Allerton & Co., Communipaw	233,000
Billis & Pidcock, Communipaw	96,000
John K. Dalby, Communipaw	34,000
Wm. Fitch, Communipaw	192,000
B. W. Gillet & Co., Communipaw	89,000
McBride & Bartlett, Communipaw	254,000
Simon O'Donnell, Communipaw	17,000
Spring & Haynes, Communipaw	253,000

On special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	$39,279 43
On income	363,736 23
On legacies	789 02
On successions	830 54
On articles in Schedule A	12,095 31
On passports	10 00
On Gas	1,011 13
On total penalties	944 90
	$536,122 50

Latest from the Wrecked Steamship Germania.

The immediate cause of the loss of the steamship *Germania*, in Trepassey Bay on Aug. 7, has not yet been explained to the agents of the Hamburg and American Packet Company, to whose line the wrecked vessel belonged. The agents explain that Trepassey Bay, the scene of the disaster, is three days from St. Johns, and mails from the latter place are only fortnightly, and that in consequence, no details by mail have been received. It is stated that for some days previous to the disaster heavy fogs had prevailed, and that for that time the Captain had been without an observation, running solely by the compass and his log. Letters from the Captain only, the agents claim, can explain the cause of the disaster. That his position in Trepassey Bay was not wholly due to negligence, but in some measure to unavoidable winds or currents is argued from the fact the *Cleopatra*, *Cambria* and other vessels were in the same dangerous locality at the moment.

The latest news represents that all the specie lost on the *Germania* has been recovered; in fact one more bar of silver has been found than was shipped, according to the bills of lading. The sunken vessel is rapidly going to pieces, as indicated by the rising to the surface of various light articles of freight. The mail was also saved.

It is mentioned by the agents as a curious fact illustrating the rapid means of communication possessed by the civilized world compared to those of such unsettled regions as Newfoundland, that it took three days to get the news of the wreck to St. Johns, only one hundred miles distant, whereas the news was received here in as many hours; and was telegraphed to London and dispatches received in reply within two hours more. The news of the wreck was received in New-York at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 11 the agents received inquiries from London bankers as to the value of their specie shipments on board.

MARKET PRICES.

How They are Sustained—Impolicy of Marketing on Saturday—Immense Quantities of Fruit in the Market.

Many people who frequent the markets several times a week to purchase family supplies cherish the erroneous opinion that on Saturday, and particularly on that day in the afternoon, prices are more favorable to purchasers than on any other day of the week. Sometimes this may be the case. But, as a general thing, there is an understanding among commission men, hucksters and venders of everything in the line of human food, that about 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, prices of almost every commodity are advanced five, ten and even twenty per cent. beyond the usual rates. A greater number of persons go to the market on Saturday afternoon than on any other day of the week. Sellers are fully aware of this fact. There is a more active demand for almost every article of food on Saturday, P. M., than on other days. Thousands of men who dine in New-York City six days in every week calculate to lay in an abundant supply for Sunday, and for a part of Monday. As sellers have a perfect understanding of all their domestic arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered for them to put up prices. And, as there is such a complete combination in the matter, buyers seem to be compelled to pay the prices demanded, or return home without a supply.

If the people would take a stand against the operation of such odious monopolies, and purchase more largely on other days of the week, rather than Saturday, and refuse to pay extortionate prices, and purchase something else when certain articles are held at a high figure, there would not be such a fluctuation of prices. This incessant change in prices of articles for which there is a regular and steady demand, is only a trickish dodge of sellers to deceive buyers and producers, and thus augment their own commissions. The people are more culpable for high prices, and for undue and unnecessary fluctuations in the prices of produce, than sellers. Were buyers to demur at high rates, and refuse to purchase except at a fair price, it would be far better, pecuniarily, for both producers and consumers of all the products of the farm.

THE PEACH MARKET.

Peaches continue to pour into the New-York markets in immense quantities. Yesterday, over 140 car loads were received, bes

two of them who appeared at the Mayor's Office seemed to be men of superior intelligence.

From the description of GINN given by his victims, Marshal TOOKER is led to believe that he is the same person who, a year or two ago, kept an employment agency here under the name of A. J. HEALEY, and was frequently brought before the Mayor on charges of defrauding those who had dealings with him. He was finally compelled to leave the city.

An Ingenious Swindle.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOSEPH MCENTEE, residing at No. 447 Sixth-avenue, called at the Central Police Office and furnished the detectives with the particulars of an ingenious swindle of which he had been made the victim. It appeared that the wife of Mr. MCENTEE is an inmate of the hospital on Blackwell's Island. On Thursday morning a strange young man called at his residence and announced the melancholy fact that Mrs. MCENTEE was dead. Of course the husband was overwhelmed with grief at this announcement, whereat the stranger expressed great sympathy, and volunteered his services in assisting Mr. MCENTEE to make the necessary preparations for the funeral. An undertaker was visited, a coffin purchased, and MCENTEE obtained a pass to visit Blackwell's Island. At this juncture the kind stranger suddenly remembered a business engagement down town and asked Mr. MCINTEE for a loan of $5, which he would repay as soon as they met on the island. MCENTEE could not refuse so trifling a favor to a stranger who had interested himself so much in his behalf, and handed him the money. The stranger disappeared and has not since been seen. MCENTEE, on visiting Blackwell's Island, discovered that his wife was not dead, but as well as could be expected, and that he had been most ingeniously swindled. The adroit swindler is described as being about 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, sandy hair and moustache, and wears a gray business suit and straw hat. The Police are on the lookout for him.

LAW REPORTS.

Judge BARNARD on taking his seat on the bench yesterday morning, called attention to an article in the TIMES of that day, in which he said he was charged with granting orders at the office of the Erie Railroad Company.

"If there are any reporters present," he said, "I desire them to take note of the fact that five years ago I saved the man who made that communication from going to State Prison for forgery, and now this is the way he abuses me."

Subsequently the Judge was asked for the name of the party to whom his remarks referred, to which he replied, "The man knows it himself and that is sufficient."

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

BELLIGERENT CONDUCT OF A DISTILLER.

The examination into the manner of the resistance alleged to have been made by a distiller named John Rooney against Benjamin F. Clayton, while acting in the discharge of his duty as Assistant Assessor, was commenced yesterday. Assistant District Attorney A. F. Purdy appeared for the Government. Mr. Clayton mentioned that at the present time he was Deputy Collector in Brooklyn. According to his testimony he visited the distillery kept by James and John Rooney, at Nos. 546 and 548 West Fifty-second-street, on the 12th of June, in company with an Assistant Assessor named Francis Anderson, for the purpose of making a search for tobacco. The defendant was informed that the complainant was a Government officer, but refused to allow him to enter the premises at No. 546. The witness then produced his commission, which the defendant claimed was not sufficient. The latter fastened the door leading to the place, after which he placed himself in front of it, pushing back the complainant with his arm, when he attempted to unfasten it. Mr. Clayton then ordered him to stand aside, and at the same time told him that he was liable to punishment for resisting a revenue officer, to which he replied that he did not care. Subsequently Rooney assumed a threatening attitude toward the complainant, compelling the latter to use a pistol to enable him to pass through the door. Mr. Francis Anderson corroborated Mr. Clayton's evidence. The case was then adjourned until the 28th inst.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ILLICIT WHISKY OPERATIONS.

A complaint was made against John Downs and John Rooney, in which they were accused of having carried off thirty-four barrels of seized Whisky, which was placed in their custody for safe keeping by Deputy Collector Orton. The men were detailed to watch the liquor on the night of the 11th inst., it being stored on the premises of G. McCormack, at No. 218 Seventh-avenue. On the following day neither the whisky nor the men were to be found, both having disappeared. Downs has not yet been arrested. Rooney was held in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Burns, one of the men implicated in the washing and reissuing of canceled revenue stamps was held in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

BURGLARS.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Eberhard, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered that the liquor saloon of Balch Bros., at No. 129 Greenwich-street, had been forcibly entered. With the assistance of Officer Brady he succeeded in arresting Thomas W. Johnson and Wm. Quinn, who were in the store. These prisoners were found in the possession of 460 pennies, which they had stolen. The Magistrate remanded them for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 20, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64..	121	130 West. U. T.	38¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	119⅜	200 A. M. U. Ex.	39¾
10,000 do	119¾	12 Hudson R.	184
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67..	120⅛	700 Reading R.	96½
39,000 do....s3	120	700 do	96⅜
11,000 do	120	1300 Lake S. & M. S.	107⅝
2,500 do.....c	119⅞	1200 do	107⅛
10,000 do.....b3	120	2000 do...bet. call	108
10,000 U.S.5s,'74,C...	121	60 Mich. Central	128
4,000 do	120½	100 Clev. & Pitts	105⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s Cur	109	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	88⅜
10,000 Tenn.S.6s, ex c.	61⅞	100 do...b15	88¾
2,000 do	61⅞	200 do..bet. call.	88⅜
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n	52	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞
20,000 do	52¼	100 do	97⅜
1,000 do.....s60	52	300 Chi. & R. I.	116⅞
10,000 N. C. 6s, new..	50⅛	100 do	116⅞
1,000 do....s. tax	55½	5 do	117
25,000 do	55⅜	100 Mil.&St.P.Pf	89⅞
2,000 La. 6s	72	100 do	89
1,000 do	71⅜	300 do	90
5,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds..	93	200 T., W & W.	84⅜
10,000 Brook. 6s,W. L..	94	800 do	84¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅛	100 do	84⅜
12,000 T. & W. C.C.B.	85	100 do....b3	84⅜
5,000 do	85⅛	700 Ohio & Miss	32⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94⅛	34 Pitts.F.W.& Chi.	152⅛
		50 do	152⅛
		100 do	152
1,000 Chi.& Alt.1st M	100	400 Del., L. & W.	112⅝
2,000 O. & Miss. 1stM	92	100 do	112
1,000 St. L.&Iron M. R. 1st M. bds.	82⅛	200 N. J. C. R.	105⅛
		22 N.Y.& N.H. R.R.	143
10 Manhat. Bank	140	100 Dub. & S. C.	112⅜
22 Fourth N. Bnk	105½	50 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	34⅛
100 Pacific Mail	84⅝	5 do	34
160 do....b3.	85		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.].	123	$52,000 U.S.5-20C.'65,ne	120
5,000 do	123⅛	6,000 do b3	120⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.	121⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	120⅜
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	122⅜		
25,000 do	122⅜	8,000 do	120⅜
10,000 do.....b3	122⅜	10,000 do	120⅜
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'64..	121⅛	15,000 do....s3	120⅛
12,000 do	121⅜	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	108⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C..	113⅛	5,000 do	108⅞
10,000 do.....b3	114	5,000 do....c	108⅞
4,000 do	114	40,000 do	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	102⅛	1000 L. S. & M. S.	109⅛
15,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n..	52⅜	400 do	109⅜
10,000 N. C. St.6s,new	50	700 do	109⅞
2,000 do...spec.tax	55⅛	100 Clev. & P. R...b.c.	105⅛
10,000 do	56	800 Tol., W. & W.	87⅛
5,000 Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M	83⅛	100 do	87⅜
		400 do	88
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	100 Chi. & N. W.	89
		300 do	88⅜
1100 Pac. Mail	84	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
100 do	83⅞	200 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	87⅝
100 West. U. T.	38	200 N. J. Central	107
10 Boston W. Power	14	40 Morris & Es. R.	88⅜
100 do...bet. call	13⅜	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex.	39⅛	600 do	32⅛
10 Mer. U. Ex.	10¼	100 H. & St. Joe. R.	125
50 U. S. Ex.	65	300 C. C. & I. C. R.	35
200 Reading	96⅛	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	125
10 Panama R.	235		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland	35⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...b3.	32⅛
200 do	35⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	88⅜
100 Mariposa	7⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅜
100 do	7½	100 do....b3	97⅜
200 Pacific Mail	84⅜	100 Rock Island	116⅜
200 Reading	96½	100 do...b3	116⅜
100 L.Shore & M.S...	108⅜		

FRIDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States have gone up in London to 84¼ ⅌ cent. Sterling Money, equal to about 92 ⅌ cent. Gold in New-York, and Gold in this market fell down to-day to 132⅛ ⅌ cent. The effect of the Sinking Fund purchases of the Secretary of the Treasury was slow to be understood and felt in the Foreign markets, because of the violent efforts of certain parties on this side to advance Gold at home while these purchases were going on. But the effect was not the less sure to come, and the quotations to-day are only the beginning of a steady advance in U. S. 5-20s abroad, and of a gradual but sure decline in Gold at home until our 5-20s are brought upon a par with Gold in both markets. The Secretary of the Treasury has all the means at command, and all of three months' time to make this consummation certain before the meeting of Congress, and we have a well-founded confidence that he will do it.

The additional decline in Gold to-day was somewhat unlooked for until the Afternoon Cable telegrams, as the Customs demand was large, $635,000 for the day, and $300,000 was taken into the Treasury for San Francisco account. But after large sales at 132¼@132⅜ the price fell off to 132¼@132⅜ ⅌ cent., and the market left off weak.

The decline in Gold has brought forward a pretty free demand for Exchange at 109⅜@109⅝ on London, 60 days, but at the same time the offerings are increased by reason of the appearance of a considerable amount of California Drawn Exchange, and of the liberal Exports of Produce this week from New-York.

Money was in better supply than usual to-day at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the prevailing rule being 6 ⅌ cent. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. paid out $800,000 for the New-York Central on the 4 ⅌ cent. regular Dividend on the Stock, and the Union Trust Company paid out nearly as much for the 4 ⅌ cent. Dividend on the Scrip of the Company. The Stock was sold Ex-Scrip Dividend to-day, equal to $3 20 per share. The price, however, fell off nearly double the amount of the Scrip Dividend, an impression being created on the Street that the consolidation of the Southern Lake Shore Roads and the Toledo and Wabash is without consultation with and against the New-York interests of Mr. VANDERBILT. How far this impression will be found correct is exceedingly questionable. At present the New-York Central is the common ally of all the Lake Shore Roads, North *via* the Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central, as well as by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

On the Stock Exchange the public funds made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., although opening dull and at a concession from last night's quotations. The Southern State Bonds were also better, and in the Railway market there was great animation in the specialties of the day—Lake Shore and Wabash—with sales of the former as high as 109½ and of the latter at 88, from which there was a reaction to 107½ and 85 respectively. The Vanderbilt Stocks were depressed and Central at one time sold a fraction below 200 ⅌ cent. The Western Stocks, other than Lake Shore and Wabash, and Reading, were comparatively steady in prices, but as a rule without buoyancy.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Railways much unsettled upon the favorites of the evening, and also on the Vanderbilt stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	114	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅜	123⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120⅞
American Gold Coin	133	133⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	51¾	52¾
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55½
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	50⅛	50⅛
New-York Central	209⅜	*201⅛
Reading Railway	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	116
Northwest Common	88½	88
Northwest Preferred	97⅛	97
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅛	105¼
Pacific Mail Company	84½	83
St. Paul Preferred	89⅜	89
St. Paul Common	81⅞	81
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32½
Hudson River	184⅜	181½
Harlem	162	161½
Lake Shore	107⅝	107⅝
Wabash	79½	85½

* Ex $3 20 Scrip dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	122¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	120¾
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	123	10-40 reg	110
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅜	10-40 coup	115
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅜	6s Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, 1870	99	N. Carolina 6s, new bs	50⅛
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	99	S. Carolina 6s, new bs	65
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	99	Missouri 6s	86⅜
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	65
Indiana 5 ⅌ ct	98⅛	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84
Tennessee 6s, ex cou	62	California 7s	126
Tennessee 6s, new bds	52⅜	Connecticut 6s	99
Virginia 6s, ex cou	55⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99
Virginia 6s, new bds	60⅛	Alabama 8s	93
Georgia 5s	83	N. Y. Cou. Bty Ln	108⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '72.	102
N. Carolina 6s	56⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	B'k of the Republic	121½
Mechanics'	140	Hanover	106
America	142	Irving	110
City	200	Metropolitan	137
Phœnix	109	Market	123
North River	90	Nassau	106
Tradesmen's	150	Shoe and Leather	142
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	131
Greenwich	200	Continental	100⅛
National	118	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mer. Exchange	117	Central National	112
Leather Manuf	180	Fourth National	105¼
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	112
State of New-York	110	Tenth National	105½
Commerce	125	Eleventh Ward	100
Ocean	100	Gold Exchange	138
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883..	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96	Gal. & Chi. Ex	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Hud. R.7s,1st M.,'69-70	99	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Hud.R.7s,2d M.S.F.'85	102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91⅜
Harlem 1st M	101	Cleve. & Tol. Sink. F.	99
Mich.Cen.8 ⅌ c., '69-72	130	N. J. Cen. 2d M	100
Mich.C.,n.1st M. 8s,'82	130	Pitts., F. W.&C.1stM	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d M.	92⅛	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	83
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7 ⅌c.	97	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	74⅛
Pac. R.7s guar. by Mo	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	120	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 8s.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91⅛	Mil.& St.P.1st M.7 3-10	91⅛
Alton & T. H.2d M.P.	81⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	91
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. con	95⅛	Mil.& St. P. I. & M.d.	86
Han.&St.Jo. Land G.	108⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98	Col., Chi. & Ind.1st M.	83⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	89	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Tol. & W. 2d M	83	Western Union Bds..	89
Tol. & W. Equip.Bds.	76	Iron Mountain Bds	82⅛
Tol.,W. & W. C.C.S.F.	85⅛	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91
Gt. West. 1st M., '88..	83	South Side R. R. Bds.	86
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	80		

The following paragraph from the *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon is said to correctly state the result of yesterday's interview between the Committee of the Stock Exchange and Commissioner DELANO, at Washington:

We are informed that the item in the telegraphic column from Washington, to the morning papers, relative to the interview between the Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue creates a wrong impression. The Committee were very courteously received and patiently listened to, and so far from refusing further consideration of the questions at issue, the Commissioner has requested Judge JAMES to meet the District-Attorneys, the local officers, and the parties interested, for consultation, and the reception of any suggestions which may be made. It is thought that this interview will result in a satisfactory settlement of all the questions involved.

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

General balance yesterday	$94,602,266
Gold receipts	1,075,340
Gold payments	1,033,564
Gold balance	83,015,929
Currency receipts	1,871,445
Currency payments	1,212,438
Currency balance	10,716,628
General balance	96,355,831
Customs—Included in gold receipts	635,000

The new 7 ⅌ cent. Loan of the City of New-Orleans, brought out yesterday by Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., is *not* made Gold bearing, as we supposed before reading their Prospectus, but is for $1,500,000 in 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Bonds, secured by pledge of specific taxes, and the Bonds offered until the 1st of September at 75 ⅌ cent. The Prospectus of Messrs. SELIGMAN appears in another column, under the auspices of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans, (the fiscal Agent of the City,) whose Cashier now in the City, has leave to refer to his New-York correspondent, the Chemical National Bank.

The terms of the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road—Buffalo to Chicago—and of the Toledo and Wabash Road—Toledo to St. Louis, and branching to Hamilton Village, Ill., opposite Keokuk, Iowa—are authentically announced to-day. The Lake Shore Railway Company assume to pay seven ⅌ cent. Interest on the whole debt of the Wabash Company, $15,000,000 in perpetuity, and to pay six ⅌ cent. on the Stock, $8,000,000 in 1870, seven ⅌ cent. in 1871 and eight ⅌ cent. in 1872; after which the same Dividends are to be paid on the Stocks of both Companies, the interests then being completely consolidated. The figures of consolidation, as agreed upon on the 10th inst. between the Buffalo and Erie and the Lake Shore Roads, placed the consolidated capital at $35,000,000, of which $1,012,400 remains to be issued after thirty days' notice to the Stock Exchange, (which was given to-day,) for thoroughly equipping the line from Buffalo to Chicago. The debt is $20,000,000. On the Capital of $35,000,000 a Scrip Dividend, or gratuity to the stockholders, of 20 ⅌ cent. is to be hereafter issued to equalize the value of the Lake Shore and the Toledo and Wabash lines. The ultimate Capital and Debt will then stand:

Lake Shore Capital	$42,000,000
Wabash Capital	8,000,000
Debt of the two Companies	35,000,000
Combined Capital and Debt	$85,000,000
Gross Traffic, 1870, estimated at	$18,000,000
Expenses 63 ⅌ cent	11,340,000
Net Income	$6,660,000

Equal to 8 ⅌ cent. on Capital and 7 ⅌ cent. on Debt, and $210,000 for contingencies.

It remains to be seen what arrangements or combinations will be made by the Consolidated Company, west of the Mississippi River. At Keokuk, Iowa, (by bridge across the River,) the present connection is with the Des Moines Valley Road.

We have been again favored by Messrs. EASTON & Co. with the following interesting cotton statistics in advance of the issue of their circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent
New-Orleans	229	1,421	....	....
Mobile	40	1,042	....	....
Galveston	66	161	....	....
Florida ports	....	....	....	....
Savannah	89	249	....	....
Charleston	130	280	....	....
New-York	253	6,831	3,385	....
Baltimore	400	6,500	....	....
Total this week	1,207	16,484	3,385	....
Previously	2,040,851	....	983,868	450,753
Total since 1st September	2,042,058	16,484	987,273	450,753
Same time last year	2,092,695	51,524	1,229,227	404,638

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	223,000	510,210
Afloat from India	590,000	582,000
Afloat from America	20,000	6,500
Stock in London	39,830	44,398
Afloat for London	70,000	134,000
Stock in Havre	53,480	37,265
Afloat for Havre	118,275	112,578
Stock in Bremen	6,188	10,847
Afloat for Bremen	4,701	12,280
Stock in United States ports	16,484	51,524
Stock in interior towns	1,111	3,572
Total	1,148,069	1,508,154
Deficiency in visible supply	358,085	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 140,000 bales; same time 1868, 125,000 bales; Middling Orleans now, 14d.; in 1868, 10½d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Aug. 13.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	514	2,000
Columbus, Ga	142	355
Macon, Ga	71	897
Montgomery, Ala	146	185
Memphis, Tenn	170	44
Nashville, Tenn	68	91
Total	1,111	3,572

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,411,544; amount marketed, $3,295,146.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Aug. 18 says:

"The weather continued hot and dry up to Monday, and the complaints from the farmers regarding this drought had become numerous and decided. The long wet time in the fore part of the Summer had caused all kinds of vegetation to adapt itself to moisture by throwing its roots near the surface; and this was especially the case with corn and potatoes, so that when the dry weather came, though it has not been, as a general thing, protracted, the effects were felt immediately by vegetation generally, but more especially by corn and potatoes. On Monday night a general rain came, and it continued for several hours, and this morning nature seems refreshed, and the grass and the trees and the corn look as if they had commenced a new growth. The temperature had been very high, up to 95° at midday. In some places this drought has been quite severe, but little rain having fallen since June, while in others there have been frequent showers. Great anxiety has been experienced regarding corn, and the accounts regarding its condition have been quite contradictory. It is likely that there is great irregularity in the crop, and it will be difficult, therefore, to make anything approaching accuracy in an estimate as to the general result.

There has been a fair degree of activity for the season in the general trade of the city. The river is now getting low, for the first time this year, and none but the lightest class of boats run on the Upper Ohio.

There has been a good shipping demand for wheat and the sales during the week reach 90,000 bushels. The greater portion of this was taken for the East and the markets on the lakes. The supply of corn and oats has been light, and the market ruled firm.

There has been a good consumptive demand for provisions, and prices are all in favor of sellers."

Of the week's business in Hops, Mr. EMMET WELLS writes thus:

"Our market is flat, last week's prices being barely supported, in consequence of continued favorable reports from the growing districts. As intimated in our last, we extended our tour of inspection into the Schoharie Valley districts, where we found the yards on the low lands, or 'flats,' in splendid condition. Those upon the uplands showed weakness of vine and light growth of Hops, though the quality appeared as bright and fair as that of the heavier yards. We were saved the trouble of making a very extended tour of this county, being informed by growers from the adjacent towns, that the section which we were then canvassing in the valley afforded a fair criterion of what might be expected of other portions of the county. In submitting a general review of our three weeks' observation, we have only to reiterate what was expressed in our last report. Then we predicted the yield of New-York, nearly if not fully equal to that of last season, provided three weeks' favorable weather ensued; and that the quality of the Hops would be superior to anything ever grown in the country. But ten days more of continuous fine weather is required to establish a verification of that prediction. So far as relates to quantity, or extent of the growth, we consider the crop now sufficiently advanced to be beyond all danger of damage by the insect; but good quality cannot be guaranteed twenty-four hours ahead; for with a sudden and heavy raid of the insect, the enemy would find its way into the burr of the Hop, which, with a single heavy dew, would be sufficient to mould and discolor it. Now that the growth of 1869 promises to be of superior quality, we feel it a duty to urge upon growers the necessity of clean picking and careful curing. We believe the only sure safeguard against another season of 'ruinous prices' depends more upon these two points than any other. There will be no excuse for poor picking this season, as the crop is a 'top crop,' and the vines never were known to be so free from leaves. We would remind growers of Wisconsin that their crop of last season was almost universally over-dried, and the value of their Hops thereby greatly depreciated. It should be remembered, however, that more danger results from slack-drying than from over-drying. The one destroys the rich flavor and aroma of the Hop, while Hops which are not dried sufficiently are liable to heat in the bale. The importance, therefore, of doing this business just right is plainly visible. Concerning the prospects of the crop in Wisconsin, a late number of the Baraboo *Republic* says: 'A marked improvement is to be noticed in Hops. The lice have almost wholly disappeared, and like favorable reports are received from all the adjoining counties. It is, of course, possible that they may yet return; but it is noticeable that they have, thus far, done but little injury to the vine. Numbers of growers tell us that they expect to harvest as good a Hop as was produced here two years ago. With a continuation of the present favorable circumstances there is little doubt but that over 20,000 bales of Hops will be grown in the State. How many will be harvested will depend upon the contingency of lice and upon the price at the opening of the picking season. We confess we see nothing now to warrant the belief that fairly remunerative prices will be realized for the crop of 1869. Advices from New-York represent that the crop there is comparatively free from vermin and promises well. And from all advices, we judge that the crop of the entire country will be in excess of the demand for home consumption aside from the old stock on hand.' Exports last week, 1,891 bales. Receipts, 958 bales. Total exports for the season, from the port of New-York, 68,471 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Aug. 7: 'Since we last wrote, our advices from the Weald of Kent and Sussex confirm the improvement before noticed. The greater portion of Middle and East Kent, however, show no change, blight still continuing heavy, and mould rapidly spreading. Altogether, we make only a slight improvement in our crop prospects. Our market continues inactive for nearly every class of Hops, even American receiving but little attention the past week; best qualities, however, remain very firm. Ordinary and inferior grades rather easier.'"

The *Alta California*, of Aug. 12, says:

The demand for money for duties continues very active, and has absorbed $1,250,000 since July 1, against $1,045,214 same time last year. For the week the payments have been as follows:

Aug. 5	$50,212 41	Aug. 9	$27,969 53
Aug. 6	23,741 43	Aug. 10	34,183 82
Aug. 7	28,534 18	Aug. 11	15,635 48

Total	$180,276 85
Previously	4,731,760 36
Total Jan. 1 to Aug. 11	$4,912,037 21
Same period 1868	5,173,735 55
Decrease	$261,698 34

The receipts of bullion by WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the month of July, this year and last, have been as follows:

	Northern Mines.	Southern Mines.	Coastwise.	Total.
1868	$3,349,728	$245,558	$363,514	$4,258,800
1869	2,097,009	242,908	246,237	2,586,214
Decrease	$1,252,659	$2,650	$117,277	$1,672,586

This shows the return only for WELLS, FARGO & Co., and marks a decrease in the production.

The exports of treasure for the week have been as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York per railroad	......	$86,508 33
New-York per steamer	$592,022 81	48,075 15
England	122,352 70	449,987 83
Guatemala	......	146,625 42
Panama	15,000 00	20,000 00
La Union	......	10,000 00
Punta Arenas	......	5,000 00
Total	$729,375 51	$766,163 73
Previously steamer	25,033,503 75	21,966,424 22
Previously railroad	......	2,386,673 36
Total	$25,762,879 26	$25,119,261 31
Add duties	5,173,735 55	4,912,037 21
Total since Jan. 1	$30,936,614 81	$30,031,298 52

The shipment this week included $142,000 more standard gold for Guatemala on account of the loan negotiated in London. The supply of bullion is so small that every lot which goes out of the market can be illy spared from the Mint. But the Government tax of ½ ⅌ cent. for coinage is a bonus upon the export which holders accept. The amounts sent by railroad have diminished considerably, and the decline in gold in New-York discourages remittances of coin. Last year the rate of gold at this date was 147, causing a very active demand for telegraphic transfers and stimulating the shipment of treasure. The exports of produce are now again active.

The combined exports of treasure and merchandise have been as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$902,952 00	$480,946 00
Previously	11,190,877 00	10,707,649 00
Total merchandise	$12,093,829 00	$11,188,590 00
Specie mercantil eaccount	25,762,879 26	25,119,261 31
Total exports	$37,856,708 26	$36,307,851 31
Duties	5,173,735 55	4,912,036 21
Total since Jan. 1	$43,030,443 81	$41,219,888 52

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.
The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.
Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the above bonds. The road is completed; earned last year $1,118,238 net, about $11,000 per mile, while the interest on the loan is $420,000 in gold.
Price 95 and accrued interest in currency. For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Resin, bbls	7,771
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Tar, bbls	1,000
Cotton, bales	60	Petroleum, Ref. bbls	1,822
Copper Cakes	103	Pork, bbls	48
Eggs, bbls	702	Beef, pkgs	374
Flour, bbls	15,064	Lard, pkgs	460
Wheat, bushels	127,829	Lard, kegs	700
Corn, bushels	40,306	Butter, pkgs	2,721
Rye, bushels	20	Cheese, boxes	14,752
Malt, bushels	8,630	Stearine, pkgs	50
Oats, bushels	81,415	Tallow, pkgs	107
Dried Fruit, pkgs	39	Starch, boxes	430
Flaxseed, bushels	52	Tobacco, hhds	190
Hemp, bales	26	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	316
Hops, bales	199	Whisky, bbls	475
Hides, No	849	Wool, bales	1,373
Hides, bdls. & bales.	1,361	Peanuts, bags	45
Leather, sides	5,744	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	120	Oil Cake, pkgs	630
		Rice, pkgs	88

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Maria Crowell*, for Bilboa—500 bbls. Benzine, 46,728 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Julie*, for Dunedin, N. Z.—21,600 gallons Refined Petroleum, 260 pkgs. Drugs, 20 cases Rubber Boots, 168 pkgs. Hardware, 66 kegs Nails, 57 pkgs. Glassware.

By the ship *Khersonese*, for London—398 hhds. Tobacco, 818,967 lbs. Oil Cake, 50 hhds. Lampblack, 5,146 bbls. Flour, 13,850 bushels Wheat, 2 cases Boot Trees, 35 boxes Clocks, 11 casks Glassware, 100 cases Lobsters, 210 cases Oysters, 50 cases Sarsaparilla, 38 cases Axes, 40¼ bbls. Dried Apples, 15 bbls. Resin, 52 cases Chairs, 10 cases Handles, 2 cases Tucks, 20 cases Bitters, 8 cases Pain Killer, 60 pkgs. Pails, 40 pkgs. Tubs, 4 cases Brooms, 150 cases Clothes-pins, 30 pkgs. Washboards, 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

ASHES—Pots have been selling to a moderate extent at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 105 lbs. Pearls continue quiet; small lots of firsts were sold at $10, and seconds at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There has been a very limited business noted in Yellow at 43c.@46c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for seasonable work thus far, at uniform prices. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C. $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been firm and fairly active, including Common Hard at $4@$9; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—Sells readily at full rates, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

CANDLES—Have been in light demand and barely steady.

COAL—Anthracite is unsettled and slow of sale. The range of yard prices is from $8@$9 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs. The Pittston Coal is being sold at $8 50 ⅌ 2,000 lbs. ton, from yard, for Stove. The Scranton Coal is advertised by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company as for sale at $8 50 for Stove size, and $8 for Nut, ⅌ ton of 2,800 lbs., delivered from yard. Nothing new in foreign.

COFFEE—There has been less inquiry noted to-day; prices, however, have not varied. Sales, 613 bags Rio, by the *Campanero*, on private terms, and 200 bags Laguayra at 17c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angustura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced about ¼c. ⅌ lb., and has been quite eagerly purchased at the improved prices, leaving an unusually limited stock available to buyers. Sales, 1,724, including 1,074 bales to spinners, 486 bales to speculators and 164 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling for September at 32¼c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling for October at 30c.; 400 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December on private terms; 700 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December at 28c.; 300 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December at 28¼c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December or January at 27¾c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling for January at 27¾c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling for February at 27¼c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December and January, free on board at Savannah, at 27½c.; 100 bales December and 100 bales January, free on board at Mobile, at 27¾c.; and 200 bales December, also free on board at Mobile, at 27½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¾	30¾	31	31¼
Good Ordinary	32½	32¾	33	33¼
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,320
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	352,779
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	677,018
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	......
Exports since Jan. 1	180,913
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	364,656
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	10,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,435,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	20,000
Estimated stock same time last year	45,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—Have been lightly dealt in at from 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb. for Live Geese.

FISH—There has been a restricted movement in most kinds, since our last, including Dry Cod at $7@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$28 50; No. 2 do., $13 50@$16 50; No. 3 do., $8 75@$12 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 43c.@47c. for Scale, and 30c.@32c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better supply and quoted off 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., on a very light home demand and little if any export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 15; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@11 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls. at $6 60@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$11 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 85@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 200 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 35@$6 65 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quoted steady, but have been quite sparingly purchased.

FRUIT—There has been a less urgent call for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 65@$3 10 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined about 5c. ⅌ bushel, on a freer offering and a restricted inquiry, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 79; Red and Amber Western, unsound to good, at $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 60 for Straight Ohio and Indiana; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 65; No. 2 Spring, Unsound to Straight, at $1 45@$1 55, chiefly at $1 55; White State at $1 70@$1 73; Amber State at $1 60; Red and Amber Southern at $1 57½@$1 65, and White Southern in small lots at $1 65@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in slack demand, and has been quoted off 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 97c.@$1 18½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 20 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 21 for White; $1 21@$1 22 for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been slow of sale and weak in price, at from $1 25@$1 26 for Western, and $1 27@$1 30 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy at $1 60@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been fairly active, opening firmly, but closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 68c.@68c. for large and small lots of Old Western, chiefly at 63c.@65c.; and 60c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 5,146 bbls. Flour and 13,850 bushels Wheat for London. The Albany *Argus* gives the following:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 27 loads of Lumber, 18 of Wheat, 6 of Coal, 3 of Corn, 2 each of Salt and Stone, and 1 of Flour.

The boats *Aubrey* and *Sidney H. Hill*, both laden with Wheat, were considerably damaged by collision in the river yesterday. The cargoes have been partially transferred. Insured in the Albany City. The boats insured in the Security.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 18:

Lumber—George McChesney, Oswego; Frank Dueasler, Oswego; C. S. Ingersoll, Oswego; E. Bundy, Oswego; E. Monen, Oswego; Ivanhoe, Oswego; Thomas Warner, Oswego; A. S. Page, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; John H. Drake, Oswego; Union, Oswego; P. Devendorf, Oswego; Frank Chisholm, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Wyandotte, Oswego; T. F. Harwick, Oswego; A. J. Bowley, Oswego; John Vischer, Lyons Falls; C. E. Simmons, Boonville; Merritt & Alice, Tonawanda; Edward Dixon, Buffalo; A. G. Elmer, Buffalo; Zenas Willis, Buffalo; Lone Star, Buffalo; Charles M. Baker, Rome; G. H. Morse, Buffalo; Colonel Walrath, Buffalo.

Stone—Rose, Buffalo; A. T. Burke, Buffalo.

Flour—A. A. Beardsley, Buffalo; Montezuma, Rochester.

Wheat—A. A. Beardsley, Buffalo; Helen A. Horton, Buffalo; A. G. Goodrich, Oswego; Alpha, Buffalo; J. F. Thomas, Buffalo; Fred. Sahr, Buffalo; Geo. Traver, Buffalo; Fred. W. Wright, Buffalo; Simcoe, Oswego; Coquette, Oswego; Fred. Rost, Oswego; O. H. Fisher, Buffalo; C. A. Pool, Buffalo; S. W. Adwin, Buffalo; Crusade, Buffalo; P. Devellin, Buffalo; Housatonic, Buffalo.

Coal—Major D. H. Bruce, Watkins; Carrie, Buffalo; W. A. Drosey, Watkins; Johnnie Jamison, Buffalo; Colonel M. Corcoran, Geneva; Lee, Geneva.

Corn—City of Troy, Buffalo; Major Merrick, Oswego; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo.

The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 27 loads of Lumber, 16 of Wheat, 12 of Coal, 4 of Corn, and 1 each of Staves and Oil. List of boats which passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 19:

Lumber—Northern Lights, Boonville; Chas. Dormer, Boonville; W. A. Sunders, Oswego; Frank H. Allen, Oswego; A. W. Sweet, Oswego; S. G. Hart, Oswego; N. Huntley, Oswego; Humbolt, Oswego; Cono, Oswego; Union for Ever, Oswego; A. C. Green, Oswego; Good Templar, Oswego; J. Pickard, Oswego; Addison Patrick, Oswego; Geo. Armstrong, Oswego; Little Rhymes, Oswego; Capt. Trowbridge, Oswego; Geo. Norris, Oswego; Winnie Bowley, Oswego; A. O. Holmes, Buffalo; E. Haight, Rome; M. J. Truman, Rome; Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; W. C. Wells, Buffalo; Gen. McClellan, Tonawanda; T. J. Helling, Buffalo; Van Buren and Nolle, Buffalo.

Wheat—Truman Griffin, Buffalo; John H. Drake, Buffalo; David Fales, Buffalo; L. B. Trowbridge, Buffalo; A. R. White, Buffalo; Wm. C. Streeter, Buffalo; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Wm. Parker, Buffalo; James Bailey, Buffalo; George B. Earley, Buffalo; J. Throckmorton, Buffalo; Kate, Buffalo; S. W. Jerome, Buffalo; E. Manahan, Buffalo; Dictator, Buffalo; J. S. Fitch, Oswego.

Coal—Abram W. Bailey, Watkins; Nelson Cowan, Watkins; Fall Creek No. 8, Watkins; Harry Stuart, Geneva; John Bell, Geneva; Hiram Griffin, Geneva; Charles Page, Geneva; W. B. Schobey, Geneva; Frank Reese, Geneva; Major Giles, Geneva; Chicago, Buffalo; F. B. No. 11, Watkins.

Staves—Colonel Donnelly, Buffalo.

Corn—Colorado, Buffalo; Mars, Buffalo; Post Boy, Buffalo; Woodbine, Buffalo.

Mixed—H. C. Pearsons, Rome.

Oil—W. M. Davis, Buffalo."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been held firmly at 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb., but no important dealings have been noted. Bagging has been in demand at steady rates, with further sales reported of 200 bales here and 100 bales at Boston, on private terms. The current quotations are 23½c.@23¾c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—A moderate demand prevails for New Bale Hay, for local use, at from 80c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Old is dull, but steady, at 60c. for Shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been light, but prices have been well maintained. We quote American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 3½c.@4½c., gold, ⅌ lb; Manila, 13c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Prices have been generally quoted steady, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 3,125 Montevideo, chiefly at 21½c., gold; 7,000 Orinoco on private terms; 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 22c.; and 200 wet salted West Indies on private terms.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 199 bales; export clearances, none.

LATHS—Eastern continue in demand at $2 70@$2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in slack request at about previous figures. The receipts to-day were 5,744 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies, Cropped, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c., Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair request and steady, at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately dealt in at unaltered quotations.

METALS—There has been less movement in this line. Ingot Copper has shown less animation, and prices have been rather weaker. Sales have been reported of 200,000 lbs. Baltimore and Lake Superior at 23c.@23¼c. ⅌ lb. The offerings of foreign Pig Iron have been less extensive, and more firmness has been noted in values on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 150 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig, from dock, at $38, and 300 tons Glengarnock, part to arrive, on private terms. For the latter the asking price from yard is now $40 per ton. American Pig and Forge Iron has been sparingly sought after at about previous figures. There has been some call for new Rails at $56 50, gold, for English, and $74@$76, currency, for American, at the works in Pennsylvania, per ton. Foreign Lead has been in reduced supply and quoted stronger. The last sales of ordinary were at $6 30@$6 37½; now, holders claim as high as $6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Spelter has been quite dull, though available at $6 37½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Tin has been in less urgent request, the advanced prices claimed by holders having had the effect of checking operations. Banca is out of market, and quoted nominally up to 36c½.@37c., gold, ⅌ lb. Straits Tin has been in some demand, and 225 slabs have been reported sold at 31¾c.@32c., gold, ⅌ lb. Another lot of 5 tons English brought 31½c., gold, ⅌ ton. In Plate Tin, there has been less animation; sales having been reported of only 800 boxes Assorted Charcoal Plates, at $8 50, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8, gold, ⅌ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@23¼c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $38; American Forge, $38; Scotch Pig, $38@$42; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 36½c.@37c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. The St. Louis *Republican*, of Aug. 18, says:

"The Iron Ore shipments from the Iron Mountain of Missouri to the East, is assuming a shape that is truly astonishing, and yet there are very few who take any notice of it. The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, from the 1st of July to the 15th of the present month, have taken to the rolling mills of Harmony, Ind., one hundred and fifty-seven cars of ore. A car holds ten tons, which will make in the aggregate 3,140,000 pounds of this valuable metal, which is carried to a distant State, manufactured into rails, and sent back again to many of the railroads in Missouri which capital from St. Louis builds."

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited on the basis of former quotations: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at steady rates. Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at 43c., including 80 bbls. New-York pkgs., to arrive, at the quotation. The receipts were only 120 bbls.; no export clearances. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Tar has been quoted firm, but no sales of moment have been reported; 1,000 bbls. arrived. Resin was in better supply and comparatively quiet on the basis of $2 35 for Strained, as the governing price, ⅌ 280 lbs., at which there were sales reported of 1,450 bbls. Of the better grades sales were made of 120 bbls. No. 1, and 150 bbls. Window Glass on private terms. The receipts of Resin reached 7,771 bbls. The export clearances were confined to 15 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 43c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 30; Pitch at $2 55@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 73@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 70c.@71c.; Olive at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been rather more liberal, and the market has shown less firmness, on a restricted general movement. Crude has been in less request, though quoted off to 17c.@17¼c. in bulk, at which about 650 bbls. were placed, and 23c.@23½c. in bbls., ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was dull at 22½c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg, sales were made of 3,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, for August delivery, at 15c., and 4,000 bbls. Crude, September to December delivery, at 15c. ⅌ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there 5,100 bbls. There were no export clearances hence. Refined Oil has been rather lightly dealt in on the reduced basis of 31¼c.@32c., chiefly 31¾c., for Standard White ⅌ gallon; the aggregate sales here having been 4,000 bbls. for August delivery at the quoted rates. At Philadelphia the reported sales were 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31½c.@31¾c., closing at 31¾c.; and 6,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, (1,500 bbls. each month,) at 32½c.@32¾c., closing at 32¾c., ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg sales were made of 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31⅞c.@32c., closing weak at 31⅞c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, at 32⅝c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,822 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,200 bbls., and for the week, 15,780 bbls. The export clearances hence were 46,728 gallons by the brig *Maria Cromwell*, for Bilboa, and 21,600 gallons by the bark *Julie*, for Dunedin. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive, at from 37½c.@38¾c., and Prime White at 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been dull and heavy, at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ gallon; in cases, it has been quoted at 16¼c.@16¾c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 05@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 25@$2 35, on a lighter offering. There were 500 bbls. Benzine exported by the *Maria Cromwell*, for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 20 for New Mess, $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats continue in request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 125 packages at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20½c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at full prices; sales 325 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quoted lower and has been in light demand; sales have been reported since our last of 375 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. for City, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam ⅌ lb. Beef has been inactive at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese have been quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ⅌ lb	41	@42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ⅌ lb	34	@38
State half firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ⅌ lb	40	@42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ⅌ lb	30	@31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Ordinary Western firkins, ⅌ lb	22	@28
Common Western firkins, ⅌ lb	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Factories, Common, ⅌ lb	10 @12
Factories, Skimmed, ⅌ lb	7 @11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	12½@13½

RICE—Has been in moderate demand and firm California, $8 37@$9 37; Rangoon at $7 75@$8 12½, currency, free; $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack request at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in request, and 2,375 bales by the *Astronomer* have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been neglected.

SKINS—Have been in less request at about previous quotations.

SOAP—Has been in demand, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair jobbing demand, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43½c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—A moderate business has been noted in Raw at steady rates. Sales 838 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 185 boxes Havana at 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted firm at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White at 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior at 11c.@11⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12¼c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20¾c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—A little more inquiry has been noted for desirable lots at steady rates, particularly for Greens. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90, Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70, Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 56 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been more sought after by home buyers, and cutting grades have been moving more freely; sales, 617 hhds. at 7¼c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been dull, only 150 cases having been placed at from 10c.@70c. ⅌ lb. Of Havana the sales were 300 bales, part at 24½c., gold, in bond, and balance $1@ 110, currency, free, ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7¼c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8½c.@9¾c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@12¼c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15¼c.; Selections, 13¼c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 18c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and firmer at $1 20@$1 22 ⅌ gallon. Sales, 550 bbls.; receipts, 475 bbls.

WOOL—There has been only a limited inquiry for most grades since our last, within our previous range.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been noted, with some irregularity in rates. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 30,000 bushels Wheat, to fill up promptly, at 9¼d., closing with this rate bid, and 10d. asked, ⅌ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon and 250 tierces Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton; and from Philadelphia, an American bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For London, 38,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8½d.@9d., closing at 9d., ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 22,800 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British ship, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Hamburg, 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 2,500 bags Coffee, by steam, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Trieste, 70 hhds. Quercitron Bark and 10 tons Wood on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SPY OF ST. MARC and THE ROBBER'S WIFE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WEPT-OF-THE-WISH-TON-WISH, &c. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another trouble has arisen in Spain. The authorities have discovered a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. The Madrid dispatches again report that nearly all of the Carlist bands have dispersed. Twelve Carlist leaders have been arrested on the border by the French Government.

An address to the Irish clergy and laity has been issued by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin announcing the early meeting of the Provincial Synods, and requesting the laity to send representatives.

It is stated that the late Syllabus of the Pope will form the chief subject of discussion at the coming Ecumenical Council.

Thirteen hundred stores and three hundred dwelling houses have been destroyed by a fire in the town of Janina, Turkey.

The difficulty between the Sultan and the Viceroy is at last settled.

GENERAL.

It is reported in Paris that among those arrested in Mexico for conspiring to assassinate JUAREZ, are two Frenchmen and a Belgian, all partisans of MAXIMILIAN, and that the American Minister there refused to intercede for them.

Strange and wonderful lights in the sky have been seen in San Francisco after dark, according to our dispatches. Some were white and some were red, and all were very brilliant.

Prince ALFRED has been entertained by the King at Honolulu. He sailed for Yokohama on the 2d.

Dr. SCHOEPPE has been denied a new trial, and was yesterday, at Carlisle, Penn., sentenced to be hanged. Just as sentence was pronounced the court crier, an old man named WILLIAM GOULD, dropped dead in the courtroom.

Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season. In this City the mercury stood at 93 and 95 degrees in the shade; in Washington at one time it indicated 103 degrees, and in other places it wandered among the nineties.

Hon. J. ROSS BROWN, who arrived from China in the steamship *China* at San Francisco, on Thursday, states that he is willing to return to his post if the Department of State approve of his course in China. He has heard that Mr. HOWARD, who was appointed to the mission, has decided not to accept.

The news from Japan by the *China* is that the civil war has ended. Prince SATSUMA has been made treasurer of the Government; Prince CHOISON has been given the charge of the army; and Prince LOSA of the Navy. It is reported that ECHESON will be made Regent.

President GRANT reached Newport, R. I., yesterday morning. He is the guest of Governor MORGAN. This afternoon, at 1 o'clock, he is to have a reception by the citizens at the State House, and later at the house of his host. On Tuesday he is to be present at a clam bake, at Ocean Cottage, on Narragansett Bay, given by a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

An effort is making to have the Commissioners of the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., removed, because they will not sell the stocks of the Susquehanna Railroad, the citizens of the town being in favor of selling.

The first conviction in Boston under the new Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor law was made yesterday, in the Superior Court. The jury was out five hours. The defendant was fined $15 and costs.

The reported finding at Newark, Wayne County, of a portion of the money stolen from the American Merchants' Union Express Company, near Albany, on the 11th inst., is incorrect. A package of letters lost from a mail bag was found, and nothing else.

From the representations made by several colored men, who appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday, it appears that one S. B. GINN, of Norfolk, Va., has been swindling them out of $3 each, and sending them on here by falsely representing that they could procure situations in this City as hack drivers at $1 75 per day. GINN is believed to be well known to the Mayor's Marshal.

The Labor Congress continued its sessions in Philadelphia yesterday, and received reports from committees on the troubles of the coal miners, the importation of coolies and other topics. A letter was read from H. R. HELPER, suggesting the formation of a political party composed of the laboring men of the country. A platform of principles was adopted and the Congress adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, when officers are to be elected for the ensuing year.

It has been decided that bowling-alleys kept at Summer resorts, whether open to the public or private, with or without price for playing, are subject to the United States tax.

Quite a number of ex-rebel officers have accepted the invitation to the officers' reunion on the Gettysburg battle-field, next week. The officials of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad announce that they will pass all officers over their road who present their letters of invitation.

It is stated that the dispatch from Washington to the Associated Press, in yesterday's TIMES, relative to the interview between the Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue creates a wrong impression. The Committee were very courteously received, and so far from refusing further consideration of the questions at issue, the Commissioner has requested Judge JAMES to meet the District Attorneys, the local officers, and the parties interested, for consultation, and the reception of any suggestions which may be made.

MARTIN BELLMYER, in jail at Williamsport, Penn., for illicit distilling, committed suicide a day or two ago by cutting his throat. He had been regarded as harmlessly insane, and had been allowed unusual liberty, on that account, by the jailer. His body was found back of the jail building.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mariposa* from Havana, Aug. 15, and through the politeness of Captain KEMBALL, we are in receipt of our special correspondence, which gives the latest war and other news of the Island.

Messrs. T. F. MORRIS & Co., bankers, of Yonkers, are losers to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000 by the alleged defalcation of Mr. STOKES, their cashier.

Patrolman SAMUEL RAMSEY, of the Jersey City Police force, shot himself through the heart on the 20th inst., dying instantly.

JAMES BURNS, the last of the captured Cuban fillibusters, was released from his imprisonment at Fort Hamilton yesterday, having announced his willingness to obey the Neutrality laws.

Judge MCCUNN yesterday discharged RUTTER, the Tennessee banker, for insufficiency of proof. His opinion will be found in another column.

Postmaster JONES is endeavoring to improve the City letter delivery system. He proposes to have the carriers do nothing but deliver letters to houses, relieving them from the duty of collecting the street-box mails.

The steamer *San Jacinto* left Norfolk yesterday afternoon in tow of the wrecking steamer *Yankee*, Captain WATERS in charge, for Philadelphia.

A game of base ball played between the Mutuals and Keystones yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 31 to 18.

Judge Barnard's Confession and Contrition.

Our readers will learn, by a reference to the legal reports of yesterday's proceedings at the City Hall, that Mr. BARNARD was the Judge who made an order appointing a receiver of the Susquehanna Railroad, at the Erie Railroad office. He made a confession of it yesterday morning at the opening of his Court, and availed himself of the occasion to denounce the ingratitude of our supposed informant.

We are glad that Judge BARNARD has assumed the responsibility of this proceeding, because, in our ignorance of its authorship, we were obliged to leave the odium of it to be shared by the whole Bench.

It is equally our duty to relieve the supposed informant from the Judge's imputation of ingratitude. Our informant was Mr. COURTER himself, the party whom Judge BARNARD went so far out of his way to appoint receiver of the Susquehanna Road. He not only gave us the information, but swore to it, with this unimportant difference, that by his statement the order was made at the office of FISK & GOULD, in the Opera House, instead of being made at the Erie Railroad office. We suppose this, however, is a distinction without a difference. The Erie Railroad office is, like the ancient philosopher's definition of infinity, its centre is everywhere and its circumference no where; at least within the jurisdiction of Mr. Justice BARNARD.

Here is the testimony of Mr. COURTER, Judge BARNARD'S own receiver, as it is reported in the Albany *Argus* of Thursday morning:

"CHARLES COURTER was called and examined by Mr. SMITH. He testified that he first heard of the appointment of receiver of the road on Friday, Aug. 6, at New-York City; *it was at the office of Fisk & Gould, in the Opera House;* witness went there by advice of counsel to apply for a receiver; got there about six o'clock P. M.; first heard the subject of appointment of receiver spoken of at Albany; went to New-York with WILBUR and others; went directly to the Erie Railroad office; witness knew all the time that the office of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was at this City, and that the Judges here had jurisdiction; did not know GEORGE G. BARNARD, and never saw him to his knowledge; did not hear of BARNARD being at the Opera House on the night of 10th August; left New-York about eleven P. M. by railroad; *had signed the receiver's bond that evening about ten o'clock, at the office in the Opera House;* when witness reached Albany at half-past six o'clock next morning, went to Delavan House; at eight o'clock A. M. went to the office of the Susquehanna Railroad; FISK was with him: witness had no paper relating to receivership in his possession; saw an order that FIELD had; first saw it in New-York; could not tell whether Judge's signature was to it; could not say whether it was brought to Albany that night by him or FISK; saw Judge BARNARD'S name to a paper, and thought it was on the cars; could not swear that FISK had the original order at the office that morning; witness learned that Mr. PRUYN had been appointed receiver about twenty minutes after reaching the office; Mr. VAN VALKENBURG told FISK and witness that Mr. PRUYN had been put in possession of the office the evening before; VAN VALKENBURG did not say who had appointed Mr. PRUYN; FISK was requested to leave, and he said he would go when he was put out; did not hear FISK offer to play RAMSEY a game of 'seven up' for the road, or offer to bet a million of dollars he would win; witness was in favor of changing the Board of Directors of the road; his son had purchased 600 shares of stock held by the town of Cobleskill; witness had nothing to do with the purchase himself; witness had acted in good faith in all his acts under his appointment as receiver; he believed he had been legally appointed."

Now it may be that Judge BARNARD referred to COURTER as the ungrateful informer against him. If that be so, what occasion had he to increase COURTER'S obligation to him by naming him a receiver after having already saved him from a term of stone-cutting at Sing Sing for forgery? Does Judge BARNARD think that forgers make good receivers? or does he find that they are most acceptable to the litigants who frequent his Court?

But perhaps the Judge was mistaken, after all, about the source of our information, and had in his mind some other person who owes to him the privilege of having breathed the free air of heaven for the past five years. If so, did the forger in question incur any obligations to the Judge which left him no longer a free agent? Could the Judge have interfered from any other motive than a sense of duty to protect the innocent?

However this may be, it is with satisfaction we observe that the Judge takes substantially the same view of his conduct that we do; he regards it as a reproach, to be accused of making an important *ex-parte* order at the office of the corporation moving for it; and charges our informant with abusing him in the mere fact of attributing to him such a proceeding. It is bad to have done anything we are ashamed to have done, but it is far worse not to be ashamed and not desirous of concealing a shameful act. We have, therefore, some hope that the Judge, now that he finds how ungrateful his friends are, will endeavor henceforth to conform to the public standard of judicial propriety, and let the people go to him at his proper judgment seat in the City Hall, when they need his protection.

Canada and the United States.

A fortnight ago the English Prime Minister, Mr. GLADSTONE, made a reference in the House of Commons to the relations which are henceforward likely to exist between England and Canada. He alluded to the time when the North American colonies were entangled in a vicious system of dependence on the mother country, and intimated very plainly that this system must now be discarded. The colonists must exercise an independent spirit in financial affairs—the special topic under discussion—and the Government were anxious to see the Dominion make a totally new start in life. Without going further into the matter, Mr. GLADSTONE said enough to indicate that he has adopted the view now prevalent in England with regard to colonies. It is that colonial possessions are a mistake, that they cause more trouble than they are worth, and that the best thing England can do with those which still own allegiance to her is to divest herself of all responsibility for their protection or support. Even India is not exempt from the operation of this new policy. As a powerful English contemporary frankly says, "Our great difficulty is to force upon them (the colonists) as much independence as we should wish them to enjoy. A declaration of independence on the part, for instance, of Canada, would be hailed with satisfaction."

Everybody must admit that all this expresses a great change in English public sentiment upon a question which once agitated her deeply. There was a period when England enforced a practical despotism in her colonies, and the consequence was that she lost some of them, much to the benefit of mankind. Now she almost goes about the world begging some one to take her colonies off her hands. She confesses herself unable to defend them, and therefore she deems them the most vulnerable points in her system. Probably she is right. To us, however, the most interesting question which her policy suggests is the one bearing upon the future of this continent. Her public men seem to be quite agreed that Canada must be abandoned the moment the Canadians themselves can be induced to ask for independence. The Governor-General of Canada, Sir JOHN YOUNG, delivered a speech recently at Quebec, in the course of which he admitted that the people of England were almost exclusively occupied with their domestic affairs, and that the Dominion held its destinies in its own hands. If they desire to change their Government or their relations with England, "the good faith and intelligence of England will be prepared to accede to their wishes. England has no interest of her own to consult in this matter." This is the tone of almost all English public men. Perhaps Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH may think his arguments have won a great triumph in influencing the governing class. But it is not Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S reasoning which has prevailed so much as the lesson of weakness which the events of the last ten years have impressed upon every section of English society.

Unless we are willfully intent upon disregarding facts, this alteration in public sentiment across the Atlantic ought to change the features of our own speculations in reference to Canada. It used to be assumed that England would be loth to part with these provinces. Her statesmen and her Press now openly complain that Canada will not give up the connection. The late Sir FREDERIC BRUCE, for some time English Minister to this country, used to lose patience with any of his countrymen who suggested that the independence of Canada was an event much to be desired. But his successors will probably need no instructions from home to induce them to avow the opinions which formerly would have been resented.

It is quite clear that Canada is not likely to form a disturbing element in the national controversies of the future. So far as England is concerned, she has settled the question of how far she is willing to go in order to retain her hold upon Canada. While the colonists cling to her, she will not desert them; but the moment they wish to walk alone the will give them a friendly start. The colonists may learn from the example of New-Zealand what assistance they could expect in any great emergency. The Canadians are a great deal more attached to the connection with England than England is to the connection with Canada. When, then, it is said that the time will come when the American continent will be entirely under one Power, a threat to England in not necessarily conveyed. She replies, in effect, "Yes; Canada must go from us, and, since we do not know how to get rid of her without giving offence, by all means let some one suggest a plan of separation. Only let us have no disturbance about it, for England is tired of wars, and desires peace as earnestly as President GRANT himself." In a word, when Canada is anxious to share in the advantages which a neighboring nation can offer her, she will find no obstacle in her path. She will act under an extension of the voluntary principle to political affairs. She will come of her own free will, and until she is disposed to do so, we need not wish to receive her. The philosophers who are very much afraid that the Union as it exists will shortly be overcrowded, and that consequently it is expedient to look out for "fresh fields and pastures new," may be quite sure that England will never go to war to keep Canada against the will of the Canadians. Since the days of an insane king, the theory that no injustice was too great to inflict upon colonists, has been gradually going out of favor in England, and it never had fewer supporters than at the present moment.

A long and severe criticism upon the letter of Admiral PORTER, respecting the names of our naval vessels, has been sent us by a correspondent whose views on the subject in the main we share. But the fact that the new Secretary of the Navy has already so far yielded to public opinion in the matter as to restore a large number of the Indo-American names discarded by his predecessor, seems to render any further discussion of the Admiral's policy unnecessary. We do not quite agree with our correspondent that the change of names was an "unparalleled outrage." It was undoubtedly an error of judgment, but neither unparalleled and not even irreparable.

The Labor Congress.

As a disclosure of the thoughts which occupy the minds of American workingmen, the Philadelphia Labor Congress possesses deep public interest; as an effort to give expression to their feelings and form to their complaints, it is entitled to respect. When it comes to consider the *remedies* for those complaints, its usefulness becomes more questionable. And this we say in no spirit of depreciation of what are certainly earnest and honest efforts at reform in a matter where reform is much needed. On the contrary, we do not know that this "Congress" is any less efficient and fruitful than most other Congresses; and if ever so little good work comes with so much talk, ever so little wheat out of so much "chaff," the meeting will not have been unprofitable. But the very difficulty of the problems it has been grappling—problems among the most recondite with which political economy is conversant—seems to have almost palsied the efforts of the Convention. It is clear that the various solutions proposed for these problems are inharmonious, if not absurd; and the more profoundly each speaker believes in his own sovereign remedy for the ills of labor, the less value he assigns to the prescriptions of others. The truth is, we fear, that none of them are specifics for the disease they aim to cure.

However, taking together the opening address of President LUCKER, the speeches of delegates, and the tenor of the numerous resolutions, we may form a tolerably clear idea of at least a part of what this Labor Convention advocates. It opposes Chinese labor and Chinese immigration; it advocates the payment of the Government debt in greenbacks; it opposes "land monopoly," meaning thereby, apparently, to favor a sort of modified agrarianism, which will compel the Government to furnish more or less land to anybody who wants it; next it advocates the Eight-hour law; it would fix by legislation the percentage of profits to be earned by capital; it recommends the intervention of local Governments to establish "free markets," where the seller shall take only a fixed rate of profit for his commodities; and advocates a readjustment of the tariff for purposes of protection; the funding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; and, above all, the immediate establishment of a workingman's political party, designed to control legislation and put "friends of the workingmen" in office.

Such we say are—leaving out the debates regarding Miss ANTHONY, and much windy denunciation of "villanage" and "moneyed aristocrats"—some of the more prominent and popular propositions put before the Convention. What is noteworthy is that the very same ideas were set forth at the previous Labor Conventions in Boston and Chicago. And yet the whole impression of this gathering, as of those, is that its members are groping after something which is not found. Each day's end seems to be identical with its beginning; and, as for the remedies it proposes, thus far they mainly suggest the doubt whether the workingmen, in seeking to rid themselves by such means of the ills they have, will not fly to others that they know not of.

The cause of the workingmen is a national cause, their interests are public interests; but they must not mistake visionary schemes for practicable and desirable methods of reform.

Groundless Alarms.

Senator CASSERLY speaks with a certain authority on the Chinese labor question, first as a Senator of the United States, and secondly as a prominent citizen of the State which has thus far had most experience of Asiatic colonists. We quote from a recent speech at San Francisco, the Senator's views upon this subject. The substance of his argument is that while the Chinese are industrious, frugal and ingenious in many handicrafts, their emigration to this country would lower wages and distress the laboring class.

As we have already taken occasion to state, we do not share these apprehensions. To his arguments, so far as they are based on reason and not on a merely selfish instinct, of which the Senator is incapable, there is, it seems to us, a simple reply. Looking at the enormous unoccupied surface of our territory, it is no more probable that any possible importation of Chinese labor will lower wages than that the invention or multiplication of labor-saving utensils, the cotton gin, hay cutters, sewing machines, &c., would have that effect. Every man who produces more than he consumes is a labor-saver.

An English journal, treating this subject, has truly said that the contemplated immigration is more likely to lower than to raise wages; by enabling the lower and more elementary kinds of labor to be performed with comparative cheapness, it will set free a larger amount of capital, to be devoted to higher branches of industry, necessitating the employment of a greater quantity of skilled and high-priced labor. The very same objections were urged, accompanied with somewhat similar manifestations of the popular will, against the importation of Irish labor into England and the United States some years ago. But no one probably would assert that the rate of native wages has really been lowered thereby, on either side of the Atlantic. On the contrary, the rate of wages both in Ireland and here has steadily advanced. So will that of the Chinese.

We feel persuaded, therefore, that the Senator's alarms are unfounded; that what has been will be, and that as wages in this country, under an annual immigration from Europe for many years of nearly half a million, have rather advanced than receded, and average higher than in any other part of the world, there is not the least danger that they will recede before the more thrifty and more industrious emigrants from China.

The National Labor Congress has taken very liberal ground in regard to "female labor." It is as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that all the trades' unions make an immediate effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by women as that done by men; that every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be freely open to her, on the same terms and conditions as allowed to any class of laborers; we ask for women equal opportunities and rights in every field of enterprise and labor.

Nothing more than this could be demanded by any advocate of "woman's rights" in regard to work. We have no doubt that this position will, ere long, be sustained by the employers of labor.

There seems to be no doubt that there are unusual swarms of vermin in the street cars this Summer; and the nuisance is encouraged by the cushioned seats that are found in nearly all the cars. In cushioning the seats, the car-owners meant well; but now that the cushions are seen to be pestilence breeders and vermin breeders, why not remove them and furnish light, springy, cane seats in their place?

LITERATURE AND ART.

The Autobiography of Mr. THURLOW WEED, of which the public have heard rumors from time to time, we are pleased to learn is progressing as rapidly as Mr. WEED'S health will permit. It promises to be one of the most interesting autobiographies ever published in this country with the single exception of FRANKLIN'S, and, on the historical side, will have greatly the advantage of that precious fragment. Its publication may not be immediately looked for, but we have had the advantage of reading some portions of it, and have received permission to publish the account of an incident which will be found equally curious and interesting to readers whose recollections extend over a period of half a century, as well as to the younger generation. The following is the extract:

"In 1817 there was a disastrous split in the Republican Party of this State, Governor CLINTON heading one faction, and Mr. VAN BUREN the other. A political and personal warfare of unusual virulence characterized the campaign of that year. Mr. CLINTON, an able and vituperative writer, assailed the leaders of the opposite side through the columns of the New-York *Columbian* and Albany *Register*. WILLIAM L. MARCY, then a young man, and others, replied through the columns of the Albany *Argus*. One morning a vehement article, highly denunciatory of Governor CLINTON, provoked a note from the gentleman assailed to the editor of the *Argus*, demanding the name of the writer. Mr. BUEL, the editor, handed the note to Mr. VAN BUREN, who invited Mr. CHARLES E. DUDLEY, Mr. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Mr. BENJAMIN KNOWER, and Judge ROGER SKINNER to his house that evening. While they were discussing the embarrassing question which Governor CLINTON'S note had raised, the servant brought PETER H. LIVINGSTONE to the library. Mr. CLINTON was at the time Governor of the State, while Messrs. VAN BUREN and LIVINGSTONE were members of the Senate. The conversation, as Mr. LIVINGSTONE discovered, was interrupted by his appearance. He said, in his usual *brusque* manner, 'You are talking secrets here, and I have interrupted you.' Mr. VAN BUREN replied. 'Governor CLINTON has demanded the name of the writer of the article in this morning's *Argus*, and we were talking of the peculiar awkwardness of exposing the writer.' 'There is nothing peculiar about it,' responded Mr. LIVINGSTONE, 'nor need there be any embarrassment. Send my name to Mr. CLINTON.' Mr. VAN BUREN remarked, 'This is no occasion for trifling, Mr. LIVINGSTONE. You know what Mr. CLINTON means by his demand.' 'Yes, Sir,' replied Mr. LIVINGSTONE, 'I do know, and it is just what *I* mean. I have long wanted a shot at the —— rascal.' Persisting in the avowal that he was the writer, and in the request that his name should be given up, they finally yielded, and Mr. BUEL was instructed accordingly. At a late hour the parties separated. Just as the day dawned the following morning Mr. VAN BUREN was awakened by a violent application of his knocker, and, looking out of his bed-room window, a voice, which he recognized as Mr. LIVINGSTONE'S, inquired, 'Is that you, VAN BUREN?' On receiving a response in the affirmative, LIVINGSTONE said, 'Let me in.' Mr. VAN BUREN threw on a wrapper, opened the door, and showed his visitor into the cold parlor. Mr. LIVINGSTONE said, 'What the devil where you talking about last night when I came in?' Mr. VAN BUREN replied, 'We were talking about your attack on Governor CLINTON in the *Argus*.' Mr. LIVINGSTONE, using a strong expletive, rejoined, 'I won't stand that. You can't father your bantlings on me. I had been dining, and was drunk when you took advantage of me.' This rendered it necessary to reassemble the council of the previous evening. The real embarrassment was this: The article had been written by JAMES KING, a young lawyer from Orange County, who had just obtained the consent of WILLIAM JAMES, a warm personal and political friend of Governor CLINTON'S, to marry his daughter, under a pledge to abstain from politics and devote himself exclusively to his profession. And now, before the marriage was celebrated, Mr. KING had written a most abusive attack on his intended father-in-law's intimate friend. After much and anxious consideration it was decided that Mr. KNOWER should call on Mr. ISAIAH TOWNSEND, a mutual friend of Mr. JAMES and Governor CLINTON, and endeavor, by stating some extenuating circumstances, to appease Mr. JAMES. This, however, was no easy task, for Mr. JAMES was of a stern and implacable disposition. But Mr. TOWNSEND knew his man, drove him up to Waterford, drank two or three glasses of gin and water, and succeeded in smoothing over the difficulty. Mr. TOWNSEND then proceeded to lay the whole matter frankly before Governor CLINTON, whose sense of the humorous was touched by the awkward position in which Mr. LIVINGSTONE'S sudden belligerency had placed his friends, and by the extreme delicacy of Mr. KING'S domestic relations. He goodnaturedly withdrew his note, and took no further notice of the subject.

In 1862 I asked the late JOHN VAN BUREN if he had ever heard his father speak of this incident, which I commenced relating to him. He soon stopped me, saying that he had had many a hearty roar over the affair, and that he and his brother intended to make it the subject of a chapter in the forthcoming memoirs of his father. He expressed his surprise that I, a political opponent, should have learned the secrets of this memorable conclave. I had, however, received the account more than thirty years before from Mr. JAMES.

The September number of the *Eclectic* contains an admirable portrait of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND, engraved on steel by GEORGE E. PERINE, from BRADY'S excellent photograph. A brief but appreciative sketch of Mr. RAYMOND'S life and character accompanies the portrait.

After being for some time out of print, says the London correspondent of the *Bookburger*, "a new edition of Mr. DARWIN'S book on *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, has recently appeared. The author mentions with excusable pride that it forms the fifth impression and tenth thousand of his work, independent of foreign translations and American reprints; a sale scarcely equaled by any other abstruse book on Natural History, and attained in less than ten years, from its first publication in November, 1859. There are various important additions to the present impression, making its possession essential to all who would keep up with the most matured views of the author."

SMITH & ELDER'S library edition of THACKERAY'S works, in twenty-two volumes, is now completed.

MURRAY announces a new popular edition of GROTE'S *History of Greece*, to be published in the Fall, uniform with the histories of HALLAM, MILMAN, and Lord MAHON.

The Paris correspondent of the *American Literary Gazette* says that M. GUIZOT is correcting the proof-sheets of the fourth volume of his *Méditations Réligieuses*. He has completed the volume of his memoirs that contains a narrative of the events of January and February, 1848, and reflections on the Revolution. This volume will not be published until after his death.

A French historian, M. H. S. BORDIER, comes forward with a defence of the popular tradition of William Tell, and thinks he has established the fact of a Williamus Tallo, renowned for his address and courage, before the end of the twelfth century.

It is remarked as a curious fact that the Edinburgh newspapers pay more attention to literature than those of London.

Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN has written a long metaphysical poem, which will be published this Fall.

Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY is about to assume the editorship of the *Daily Review*, a leading Liberal newspaper in Edinburgh.

A little while ago it was feared that RUSKIN was about to abandon the discussion of subjects that he had almost made his own. In "The Mystery of Life and its Arts," published in the last volume of the *Dublin Afternoon Lecturer*, he declares that "in the bitterness of a mind that has surrendered its best hopes, and been foiled in its favorite aims," he regrets not that "the poor knack of setting his words pleasantly together" is passing away from him, and comes to the conclusion that "art must not be talked about. The fact that there is talk about it shows that it is ill done or cannot be done." The appearance of his latest work, *The Queen of the Air; a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm*, has, however, reassured his admirers.

Mr. SANGEL has just published a popular book entitled *L'Optique et Les Arts*.

An important pamphlet has just been published in England on that question of "inalienable allegiance" which has so often arisen between the United States and Great Britain. The author is the Lord Chief Justice of England, and he discusses with the perspicacity for which he has acquired a reputation, all points turning upon citizenship by birth or adoption. The authority of Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN will probably convince the English public that the laws of their country are singularly illiberal with reference to this subject. There was a time when aliens in England could not rent a house, and even now they cannot hold freehold property. A naturalized English subject may vote for a member of Parliament, but he cannot himself become a member. Sir A. COCKBURN recommends certain changes in the law relating to aliens, by which, as he says, "everyone would be at liberty to act on the maxim, *ubi bene, ibi patria*, and to seek fortune and happiness where he thought he was most likely to find it." The English Government has probably already ascertained that in these days it would be impossible to adhere rigidly to the doctrine of indefeasible allegiance, and Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN'S treaties will help greatly to discredit an untenable principle, and to accelerate a reform which will save England from many controversies in which she would inevitably be placed on the losing side.

More "Justice Brought to Every Man's Door."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case you quote of the abuse of judicial power probably has more precedents than you are aware of. A few weeks ago Judge GILBERT, of Brooklyn, granted an injunction against the De Kalb-avenue and Newtown Railroad, to keep the corporation from laying a track in Gold-street, between Willoughby and Fulton avenues. A few days after Judge GILBERT'S action, the case came up before Judge TAPPAN, of Westchester, and counsel was heard on both sides. The attorney for the plaintiffs, the parties in favor of the injunction, a day or two after the case was tried before Judge TAPPAN, heard accidentally *on the streets* that the injunction *was dissolved*. He went to the Kings County Clerk's office, where the action of the Court should have been recorded, and found nothing. He then wrote a letter to the attorney for the railroad, residing in New-York City, and got an answer that the injunction was dissolved, the note it seems, *having been given to the railroad attorney*. Thus you will perceive "justice is brought to every man's door," provided he is the right kind of a man. †

Release of a Richmond Officer Charged With Killing a Prisoner.

The following order has been issued by direction of General CANBY, releasing Captain DENNIS CALLAHAN, a member of the Police force of Richmond, charged with the murder of a man whom he was attempting to arrest:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1869.

Brevet Major Paul R. Hambrick, United States Army:

SIR: I am instructed by the commanding General to say that your report in the case of DENNIS CALLAHAN, charged with the murder of JOSEPH KELLY, is approved. From a review of the evidence taken before the military commission, it appears that the accused, in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the Police, arrested the deceased, having first given notice of his intention so to do. With good reasons, and while deceased was violently struggling, having called on the excited and favoring crowd for rescue, a pistol shot from one of the crowd wounded Policeman KENNEDY, who up to that moment had prevented deceased from drawing his pistol. It seems clear from the current of the evidence that not until that time, when one of the most powerful and dangerous men in the community was free to use his deadly weapon, as he immediately afterward did, and when by aid of sympathizers in the crowd, one policeman who had been engaged in the arrest of the deceased in trying to prevent him from committing crime had already been disabled, did the accused fire his pistol; and probably, though it is not distinctly proven, wound the deceased. It is considered that in doing this, on the occasion and under the circumstances shown by the evidence, he did no more than his office warranted and his duty required, and no reason is shown for his further trial. He will, therefore, be discharged from custody. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

CUBA.

Volunteers for the Seat of War—Spanish Patriotism—The Custom-house—The Sugar Crop—Effect of the Insurrection Upon It—The Cable Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1869.

To judge from the jubilant tone of the *Diario*, the dormant patriotism of Havana's *movilizados* has been thoroughly aroused, and a column of the ultras is already in process of formation for the seat of war, brimful of anxiety to measure their maiden steel with that of the Cuban "patriots." This decision, arrived at by the Havana volunteers after such a long hesitation on their part, cannot fail to produce a notable effect on Spaniards and Cubans alike—jubilee on the part of the ultras, and deep chagrin on that of the *Cubanos*. The *Diario* regards this decision (for which I have prepared you in recent letters) on the part of the volunteers as nothing strange, taking into account the proverbial patriotism of the redoubtable corps, and asks how it was possible that any vacillation could take place for a moment when the question of exposing their persons to the lead and steel of the enemy, and in defence of the national integrity, presented itself. Says the *Diario*:

"They comprehend too well the question of honor not to dispute for the possession of the post in which most honor may be gained, and we are sure that if hundreds are called, thousands will offer themselves, thus making it necessary to confide to a lottery the care of the selections. The volunteers say that it is necessary to make a simultaneous effort in order to effect the pacification of the island, because they cannot permit the incendiary torch to destroy a grand part of its wealth and at the same time produce a terrible social perturbation. It is proper that the Government should send us from the Peninsula soldiers of the nation, as they have already done, and that the sister provinces should arm and equip volunteers to come to our succor; but we should not expect any thing from the Government or the nation, which we are able to accomplish ourselves, as we possess the advantage of being on the ground, and of being able to rush to the protection of the threatened points in better condition. Enthusiasm and patriotism in excess, we repeat, 'belongs to the volunteers of Havana, rendering on our part entirely superfluous any effort to stimulate men, and we will limit ourselves to say to those who have the good fortune to march out to battle, that they will be able to say with just pride on their return: We count ourselves among those who exposed their lives for the country.'"

I do not know of an incident of more real importance that has occurred in a long period of time, to which can be attributed a greater interest, than this one of the intended departure of the volunteers. Thoroughly acclimated, pretty efficiently drilled, and splendidly armed, they possess immense advantages over any equal number of Spanish troops that might be sent here from Spain. Anxious to distinguish themselves in the campaigns, they will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Spaniards, and a formidable enemy to the patriots. This proposed departure of the *movilizados*, which has filled Spaniards with delight and Cubans with chagrin, calls forth some speculations as to the probable effect it will have on the Cubans in Havana, who have done nothing as yet but sympathize with the insurrection. Will those quiet heroes emerge from their retreats, and rush to the East to cross swords with their inveterate foes?

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

Those Spaniards who possess the means are by no means chary in making large contributions to the Government, and some of the donations thus made are really munificent. You have already been informed of the large sums subscribed by the different guilds of this city for the support of the volunteer organizations. These are being followed by others not less important in their nature. The guild of Tasajeros, or importers of jerked beef, have recently subscribed among themselves some $9,000 toward the maintenance of the Spanish cause.

RAMON DE HERRARA, the well-known steamship owner and Colonel of the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers, has offered to convey gratis in his vessels all volunteer contingents *en route* to the seat of war, and the publication of the following order in the *Gaceta* of yesterday proves that notwithstanding all the laurels achieved by the Spaniards in respect to donations in support of the Government, they are by no means disposed to sleep on them until the restoration of peace no longer renders them necessary:

The Railroad Company of Caibarien and Remedios cedes to the Government the amount received and to be received for military transportation during actual circumstances, and in view of this act His Excellency the Captain-General returns thanks in the name of that country and his own to the gentlemen who compose the Company for this generous act of self-denial, resolving that it be made public in the official *Gaceta* for the greater satisfaction of the donors.

The Brigadier Chief of Staff,
CARLOS NAVARRO.

HAVANA, Aug. 13, 1869.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The reconstruction which this venerable institution has undergone at the hands of General DE RODAS promises to be attended with the most beneficial results, and the operations of the Vigilance Committee appointed by him bids fair to create large accessions to the revenues of the port of Havana. A great many innocent persons wondered how it was that Custom-house officials enjoying a meagre salary of only $25 or $30 per month, could make fashionable trips to Saratoga and other famous Northern watering-places, spending one or two thousand dollars and dressing themselves up in the pink of fashion. Even the Captain-General himself must have been struck with the extraordinary phenomena when, determining to solve the enigma, he appointed the merchants' commission of vigilance to inspect the transactions of the Custom-house *officialitos*. The result has been for Spanish revenues quite as magnificent as it has been disastrous for the transient heroes of northern watering places, where they have doubtless figured as spies of Spanish nobility, or, at least, as "sons of wealthy Cuban planters." Vessels which paid before a trifling amount on their cargoes as duties, have been suddenly compelled to pay the regular duties, and have found out that the plaster paris dodge and the Custom-house "rings" are alike useless under the argus eyes of the newly-appointed vigilance committee. The plaster dodge may be unintelligible to many of your readers, so I will explain that it consisted in introducing large shipments of flour from the United States, on which article there is a high rate of duty, as plaster or cement, on which there is a very slight one. This was accomplished by entering it as "plaster," and by paying a "consideration" to the *officialito*, who grew rapidly rich on the perquisites of his office, while the treasury profited very little by the revenues derived. In fact, so certain was the road to fortune through a Custom-house appointment, that any one lucky enough to enter it was immediately looked upon as one whose fortune was already made.

THE LATE SUGAR CROP—EFFECTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The *Diario de la Marina* of yesterday (14th) publishes a very excellent article on the recent sugar crop, comparing it with that of the preceding year, and giving the diminution caused in the sum total by the existence and progress of the insurrection. As the figures will doubtless prove very interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the trouble to give an abridged extract from the article referred to. The *Diario* sets out by stating that the crop of 1868-9 would not

have been less than that of 1867-8—the largest one ever made in the island—if a large number of plantations had not succumbed to the rebel torch. In the following table will be found the exportation of sugars from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1869, from the nine principal ports:

Ports.	Boxes.	Hogsheads.
Havana	339,864	24,672
Matanzas	235,638	68,161
Cardenas	40,806	57,415
Sagua	7,181	66,961
Remedios	20	33,807
Nuevitas	....	....
Santiago de Cuba	41	6,265
Trinidad	2,141	34,848
Cienfuegos	323	73,089
Total	1,126,006	365,218

In the first six months of 1868, 1,090,524 boxes, and 435,407 hogsheads were exported, and comparing those sums with those above, it will be seen that in the first half year of 1869 the exportation of the nine principal ports of the island has undergone an augmentation of 35,482 boxes, and a diminution of 70,189 hogsheads. But two-thirds of this diminution is owing to Santiago de Cuba and Nuevitas. The first exported, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1868, 35,182 hogsheads, and has exported in the same period of the present year 6,265, giving a reduction of 28,917 hogsheads; and the second—Nuevitas—17,843, not having exported a single hogshead the present year. Thus we have a deficit of 46,500 hogsheads to be attributed to the work of incendiaries.

The deficit in tons this year compared with last, hardly reaches eight per cent., while the increase in price has been more than ten per cent.; therefore, the sugar exported this year has been worth more than that exported last year.

The estimated value of the late sugar crop is calculated at $60,000,000; that of the molasses, corresponding to 500,000 hogsheads, value $8,000,000, will give a total of $68,000,000, as the value of the late crop exported, without taking into consideration the very important item of rum.

THE CABLE AGAIN.

In my last letter I gave an account of the interview had between the Inspector of telegrams intended for the New-York Press. On presenting himself last evening at the office of the Cable Company, the acting agent of the Associated Press of New-York in Havana was informed that the prohibition spoken of in my last was made without the consent of the Captain General, who at once reiterated his former orders about the free transmission of telegrams. The case consequently stands thus: The account I gave of the interview, and the prohibition was true in every particular, but the Captain-General disavowed the act of his official, placing him in a very unenviable position indeed. The telegraph will already have informed you of this, and probably render unnecessary the publication of the paragraph referred to. QUASIMODO.

INCIDENTALS.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Portland, Me., the finest in New-England, will be dedicated on the 8th of September. Right Rev. Bishop Bacon will perform the dedicatory service, Rev. Father Hecker will preach, and Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Boston, will officiate pontifically.

Miss Ida Lewis, the Newport heroine, by special invitation visited Pawtucket, R. I., on Tuesday, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens. In the evening she gave a public reception. On Wednesday she visited the prominent manufacturing establishments, and the local papers say in some cases received substantial mementoes of her visit.

The flooded district in Texas is rapidly recovering from the effects of the late extraordinary overflow, although the damage was great. Some citizens of Galveston, who tendered assistance to the people of Gonzales, received an acknowledgment of deep gratitude, coupled with this intimation: "But we must say that although much damaged by the recent unusual flood, yet the only assistance we could willingly receive at your hands would be aid in establishing railway communication with your city, to enable us to send you our surplus."

The operations of the Canadian Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals is sharply criticised by the Quebec *Mercury*, which says that the Province is being inundated with hand bills from "the Montreal humanitarians or philoquadrupeds," which contain suggestions, "every one of which is part of that concealed but cruel warfare against man, distressed by poverty, and against the food of the people, which this Society, under the pretence of protecting the inferior animals, has waged with the most merciless persistence, and the most malignant ingenuity."

A San Francisco correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* defends the Chinese against the charge of immoralities so frequently brought against them. He says they are extremely charitable and liberal, honest especially in small things, temperate and peaceable, and that as residents they will compare very favorably with any other class as quiet, peaceable, inoffensive men.

The gathering at Salisbury Beach, Mass., which has become noted throughout the country for its unique character, will this year take place on Thursday, Sept. 16, instead of the 15th, as before announced.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press & Herald* says the article in the Nashville *Banner* offering the election of Andrew Johnson to the Senate, was untimely and uncalled for, for this reason: "Whatever Mr. Johnson's aspirations may be, he had not said anything in connection with a seat in the Senate that could be construed as a desire to possess that high office. On the contrary, he had declared at every point where he has spoken since his retirement from the Presidency, that he was not a candidate for any office, that the measure of his ambition was full, and that he had no further aspirations to gratify."

Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, defended his administration against the misrepresentations of his Democratic opponents, in a speech at Gettysburg on Tuesday evening, showing that he had done more than any of his predecessors to check special legislation, and also that he had been more considerate in the exercise of the pardoning power. Hon. Thomas J. Bingham followed him.

The Chicago *Republican* says that the present prices of coal "reinforce the present debilitation of the nation's strength." The Detroit *Post* kindly explains this for the benefit of mystified readers by saying that the *Republican* means they are making the nation "powerful weak."

Nearly 800 teachers are employed in the several public schools of Boston. Last year the total payments on account of schools and school-houses were $1,329,287, of which $922,677 was for ordinary school outlays. Among the items was $11,906 for books for indigent children in the grammar schools, and $3,105 for the same class in the primary schools. The Latin School had 268 pupils, and the cost per pupil was $111 80. In the English High School, containing 291 pupils, the cost was $116 44 each, and in the Bigelow Grammar School, with 1,102 pupils, the cost was $27 72 each. These were the extremes in twenty-six schools.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee are to meet in Boston to-day, to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention.

Hon. Ben. Wade is in Boston, and will go with Senator Wilson and General Butler, on Collector Russell's trip to the Yarmouth and Martha's Vineyard camp meetings.

Mrs. Mary E. Rowland, who was some time ago acquitted in the Circuit Court of Allegany County, Md., of the charge of murdering her husband, has since been confined in the Hagerstown Jail, awaiting trial on an indictment for attempting to poison him. Last week, however, she was discharged, the prosecution having determined to abandon the case, and Harry Weaver, charged with being implicated with her in the crime, was surrendered to the authorities of Pennsylvania, where he is charged with forgery of an order on an express company.

James Bessom, a pedestrian, is to attempt the feat of walking backward from Portland to Boston, a distance of 110 miles, in eight days, on a wager of $1,000. He proposes to start on the 26th of August.

The steamship *Medway*, which arrived at Quebec on Monday, brought out Mr. Hayes, Prince Arthur's groom and coachman, and two footmen; also, the Prince's horses, carriages and baggage. There are nine horses in all, and three of them are for the saddle.

A hundred different reasons are given for Prince Arthur's visit to the New Dominion. He is to be King of Canada, &c. The Quebec *Mercury* says that everything is said but the plain fact, which is that Prince Arthur is destined to take high rank in the army, but he cannot properly be promoted until he has seen foreign service; consequently he is sent to Canada to perform that duty.

General Van Zandt is confined to his house in Newport, R. I., by severe illness.

Citizens of Frederick, Md., have had made from wood taken from Barbara Fritchie's house, which was recently torn down, a solid oak cane, for presentation to John G. Whittier as a memento of the heroine whose valor he has celebrated. The cane will be transmitted to Mr. Whittier by Dr. Louis H. Steiner, formerly Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission of the Potomac.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, is to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of October.

The health of Ex-Governor Worth, of North Carolina, is gradually improving, and he is now able to sit up.

SCIENCE.

Meetings of the American Association at Salem, Mass.

Gathering of Members—Proceedings of the Opening Day—Dedication of the Peabody Academy—Historical Addresses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Salem, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

The Association met according to appointment in this city this morning at 10 o'clock. Colonel J. W. Foster, of Chicago, Ill., the President of the Association, took the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. S. Atwood, of this City. The Chairman of the Local Committee, Henry Wheatland, Esq., introduced the Association to the Mayor of the city, Wm. Cogswell, Esq. The Mayor tendered an address of welcome to the Association, in which he adverted to the past history and the interesting natural productions of the locality. Whatever might have been apprehended to the Association in the days of which mementoes are found in the Clerk's office, he felt sure that the members are all safe here now. He tendered a cordial welcome to them all, whether coming from the mighty West or the sunny South, (which he hoped soon to see smile in peace and happiness,) or from the rugged North, with its riches of labor and natural resources, and to those beyond the St. Lawrence or the ocean.

The President responded in happy terms adverting to the satisfaction felt by the Association in meeting in the State of Massachusetts, distinguished for its benevolent institutions, and in this venerable town, long and favorably known for the great interest manifested by it in scientific matters, and for its commercial enterprise. Here the East India Mission was formed; here the Essex Institute has long held an honored place in the cultivation of science; here the Peabody Institute has been holding forth its light, and will render the name of its founder illustrious. The Association takes pleasure in meeting here. Addressing the members, the speaker adverted to the important objects connected with the advancement of science to be promoted by the Association, and reviewed the advance made in Geology since it was founded in 1840. The original eighteen members were the fathers of American Geology. The speaker briefly sketched the character and labors of Messrs. Bailey, Henry D. Rodgers, E. Emmons, Ducattel, Houghton, Nicolet, Redfield, Gould, Johnson, R. C. Taylor, Harland, Norton, Hitchcock and Silliman, and remarked that when we beheld the sons of some of these pursuing the same line of labor, we recognize the original fires burning in the ashes of the dead.

The following members were elected on the Standing Committee, viz.: Professor J. S. Newberry, Louis Agassiz, Professor Joseph Henry, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Professor B. Pearce, and Dr. John Torrey.

Mr. F. W. Putnam was appointed temporary Secretary. Professor O. C. Marsh, general Secretary, announced the names of a large number of candidates for membership, who were elected, and also announced that fifty-eight papers had been presented thus far, and would be referred to the proper sections. Invitations were tendered to the Association to visit the Peabody Institute of Science, the Salem Academy of Natural Science, and the Museum of Professor Agassiz, at Cambridge, Mass., and also to take an excursion tendered them on Saturday next. The Association adjourned its general session till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Association transacts its business by sections, to whom the business pertaining to particular subjects is referred. Section A, having in charge the subjects embraced in the Exact Sciences, organized by the appointment of Professor Joseph Henry, LL. D., of Washington, as Chairman, and Professor Henry Hurtz, of New-York, as Secretary. Professors David Murray, of New-Brunswick, N. J.; George F. Baker, of New-Haven, Conn., and W. A. Rogers, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., were appointed the Standing Committee.

Section B, on the Natural Sciences, was organized by appointing Professor Louis Agassiz, Chairman, and Professor T. Sterry Hunt, Secretary, and Professors O. C. Marsh, E. B. Coke and A. C. Hamlin as the Standing Committee. Both these sections then adjourned till Thursday morning.

DEDICATION OF THE PEABODY ACADEMY.

The Peabody Academy of Science was dedicated in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the trustees and friends assembled at the Institute on Essex-street. The Building Committee formally transferred the building to the trustees, through their Chairman, Henry Wheatland, Esq. Wm. C. Endicott, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, in their name accepted the trust. After the preliminary exercises, the trustees adjourned to the Tabernacle Church, where the public exercises were held. The spacious audience chamber was well filled by the public and the members of the Association. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. C. R. Palmer. A hymn written for the occasion by Mr. Jones Very, was sung by the choir.

A memorial address was delivered by William C. Endicott, Esq. He traced the origin of the Institute—as founded upon the Salem East India Marine Company, chartered in 1801—every member of which must have been engaged in the East India trade as Captain or Supercargo. The object of the Society was to assist needy sailors and their families. It collected a valuable museum of curiosities illustrating that trade and the nations to whom it was directed. But with the decline of the trade of Salem this Society also lost its importance, and its valuable collection needed a safe depository. This was found in the Peabody Institute. The Essex County Natural History Society was founded in 1833, in order to cultivate a knowledge of the natural history of Essex County. This valuable field has been well cultivated by the Society, and it has done much to raise up scientific men here. Having gathered a large collection illustrating the natural history of Essex County not only, but the whole link of science, the question was forced upon its friends, How shall this be preserved? In the emergency of both these Societies Mr. George Peabody endowed this scientific institute with a gift of $140,000 for the diffusion of a knowledge of natural science among the people of his native country. The donation was opportune and wise, as all his gifts are, coming just as the condition of both these Societies, and the state of general education here and throughout the world, required just such a stimulus to the cultivation of the physical sciences, which cannot be neglected in the present condition of human society. In closing, the speaker paid a high tribute to the personal character of Mr. Peabody.

A beautiful choral was sung in a chaste and effective style by the choir.

Hon. J. H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of the State, responded on behalf of Mr. Peabody. The speaker quoted at length the words of Mr. Peabody, as clearly indicating the object of the donation and the spirit in which it was made. He eulogized Mr. Peabody's public spirit and disinterestedness, and commended them to the example of the people. He stated on one occasion, to one who like himself was giving away largely of that which he had gained in banking, "Go on! It is sometimes hard to give away to others that which one has gained with great care and industry; but practice it, and keep on practicing it, and it will become a pleasure!" These are noble words, and these men are an honor to this State. Carry out this trust and you will find the public benefit of this timely donation.

Benjamin H. Silsbee, President of the East India Marine Society, and a grand-son of the first President, addressed the assembly, and spoke of the progress made in natural and social science in the present day, and its demands upon us. The speaker described the history of the East India Society, as formed by several of the parishioners of Rev. Wm. Bentley, in whose study many of the preliminary meetings were held. The Society has had 348 members, of whom seventy are still living. At the time of the embargo, when many were in distress, the Society gave a concert, which realized over $500, a great sum for that day. One of the earliest Presidents was Nathaniel Bowditch, to whose scientific labors much of the prosperity of the Society is due. The collection of curiosities was gathered with great care, and always open to the public. A hall was dedicated in 1824, at which ceremony President Adams, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Judge Story, and President Kirtland, of Harvard College, were present. The speaker glanced at the character of the sailors of Salem, and at the flourishing trade of the city, which long exceeded that of any other city in this land. This has passed away, but the sons of these men cannot forget to honor their fathers.

Henry Wheatland, Esq., President of the Essex Institute, gave a historical origin of the Institute, which was founded shortly after Franklin's Library, at Philadelphia, and the Redwood Library, at Newport, and in imitation of these. Some books captured by a privateer formed the nucleus of the Library. The various phases of the Institute were traced, and it was stated that Prescott, the historian, was born in a house which was afterward occupied by its library and museum.

The interesting exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. E. B. Willson. This evening a public levee is to be given to the members of the Association at the House of Wm. C. Endicott, Esq.

Social Reunion—Proceedings of the Second Day—Papers Presented on Various Subjects—Interesting Discussions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Salem, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869.

The members of the Association attended a social reunion last evening at the house of W. C. Endicott, Esq. The spacious and venerable mansion was thronged with guests, who mingled in easy and pleasant intercourse. But neither the excellent music, nor the sumptuous collation, nor the brilliancy of the assembly could divert the devotees of science from their favorite pursuits; hence, in little knots, the *savants* were discoursing to one another about the mysteries and the discoveries in their favorite study, and thus comparing views and communicating results which cannot fail to be of mutual advantage. The reception was in all respects a pleasant affair, and enabled all the members to extend their acquaintance with each other.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association convened in the large hall of the New Court-house at 10 o'clock this forenoon. President Foster announced the necessity of adding two members to the Standing Committee, to supply the places of Professor Agassiz and Professor Henry, who have been appointed Chairmen of the respective sections, and the following were appointed: Professor Alexis Caswell, LL.D., of Brown University, and Professor W. C. Kerr, of the North Carolina Geological Survey. The following were received into membership, viz.:

Professor George H. Cook, Rutgers College; Geo. Cogswell, M. D., Bradford, Mass.; N. S. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; J. E. Peabody, Georgetown, Mass.; A. M. Edwards, New-York; E. R. C. Stevens, San Francisco; J. W. P. Jenks, Middleboro', Mass.; C. T. Ellingwood, M. D., San Francisco; General H. K. Oliver, Salem, Mass.; J. H. Devereux, Cleveland, Ohio; Andrew Sherwood, Mansfield, Penn.; David Mark, Belmont, Ohio; B. C. Valentine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Delashy, Falmouth, Me.; Ellis Burbank, Lowell, Mass.

The Association then divided into sections. Section B was called to order immediately by the Chairman, Professor L. Agassiz.

PAPER FROM PROFESSOR COPE.

The first paper was read by Professor E. D. Cope, Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, on "The Two New Genera of Extinct Cetacea." Professor Cope exhibited an incisor tooth of a huge representative of the dragons of the Asiatic seas, from the Eocene of New-Jersey. It was generally distinct from this genus, or Halicore, and indicated a species double the size of the H. indica. Its occurrence was considered as an interesting addition to the list of Old World types, which, during certain tertiary periods, as distinguished from the South American fauna which preceded the present period.

A second species of much interest was represented by the extremity of the mandible of a new genus, perhaps near Squalodon, but nearly Edentulus. It presented two shallow terminal alucole, which had contained two rudimental or degraded tusks. This animal was from the Post-Pliocene of Georgia, and was named *Anaplonassa forcipata*. Two new genera of rodents from the small Island of Anguilla, West Indies, were shown to be nearly allied to the existing Chinchilla. They were represented by two large species, equal to the largest rodent discovered, or the grizzly bear or deer. They were taken from caves, and a chisel made of the slip of the *strombus gigas* was found in the same locality. The improbability of the existence of these large animals on so small an island was discussed, also the late submergence of the West Indies and the relations to human occupation.

Professor Agassiz remarked that his own examination convinced him that the lands east of the present land line of South America had been for several hundred miles submerged by the ocean, and suggested that it would be an interesting subject of investigation to consider how far the West Indies may have been formed by the same process.

EARLY STAGES OF BRACHIAPODS.

The next paper was presented by Professor E. S. Morse, of the Essex Institute, in Salem, on "The early stages of Brachiapods." The speaker illustrated his remarks by drawings of these animals upon the blackboard, and exhibited a minute acquaintance with this class of animals, and their relations to the Polyzoa, the class below them. The speaker said he had made a visit to Eastport, Me., early in the Summer, for the purpose of discovering the early stages of a species of Brachiopod (*Terebratulina septentrionalis Couth.*) so abundant in those waters. As little has been known regarding the early stages of this class of animals, the facts here presented would be of interest, as settling beyond a doubt their intimate relations with the Polyzoa. We can only give a few of the more important features mentioned. In a few individuals the ovaries were found partially filled with eggs. The eggs were kidney-shaped, and resembled the statoblasts of Fredericella. No intermediate stages were seen between the eggs and the stage which recalled in general proportions Megerlia or Argiope in being transversely oval, in having the hinge-margin wide and straight and in the large foramen. Between this stage and the next the shell elongates until we have a form remarkably like Lingula, having, like Lingula, a peduncle longer than the shell, by which it holds fast to the rock. It suggests also in its movements the nervously acting Pedicellina. In this and the several succeeding stages the mouth points directly backward, (forward of authors,) or, away from the peduncular end, is surrounded by a few ciliated cirri, which forcibly recall certain Polyzoa. The stomach and intestine form a simple chamber, alternating in their contractions and forcing the particles of food from one portion to the other. At this time also the brownish appearance of the walls of the stomach resemble the hepatic folds of the Polyzoa. In another figure he showed a more advanced stage, where a fold is seen on each side of the stomach; from this fold the complicated liver of the adult is developed, first, by a few diverticular appendages.

When the animal is about one-eighth of an inch in length, the lophophore begins to assume the horseshoe-shaped form of Pectinatella and other high Polyzoa. The mouth at this stage begins to turn toward the dorsal valve, (ventral of authors,) and as the central lobes of the lophophore begins to develop, the lateral arms are deflected. In these stages an epistome is very marked, and it was noticed that the end of the intestine was held to the mantle by attachment, as in the adult, reminding one of the *funiculus* in the *Phylactolæmata*. No traces of an anus was discovered, though many specimens were carefully examined under high powers for this purpose, the intestine of the adult being repeatedly ruptured under the compressor without showing any evidence of an anal aperture.

Professor Agassiz spoke in very high terms of the importance of this subject, and especially of Professor Morse's views in respect to the embryology of the animals spoken of, which, he said, was above all praise, and he hoped the paper would be published entire with copious illustrations.

THE AMMONOOSUC GOLD FIELDS.

The next paper was entitled "The Ammonoosuc Gold Field in New-Hampshire and Vermont," and was read by Professor C. H. Hitchcock, State Geologist of New-Hampshire. Professor Hitchcock stated that the Legislature of New-Hampshire had recently inaugurated an examination of the rocks and minerals of that State in a manner reflecting great credit to them. During its progress the bounds of the new gold field had been carefully traced out—extending in a narrow belt from Bellows Falls northwardly along Connecticut River into the dividing ridge between Canada and Maine. The principal New-Hampshire gold mine is at Lyman. The vein is fourteen feet wide, composed chiefly of clear quartz, carrying galena, ankerite and pyrites. A careful series of assays of all parts of the vein by Professor Seely, of New-York, showed that nine-tenths of the gold was derived from the quartz, the whole amounting to $19 to the ton, while the average practical yield had been $14 to the ton. The amount of coin now in circulation from this mine is $16,000. This field covers several townships, and there are veins enough to give a profitable occupation to several mining companies.

Dr. Sterry Hunt remarked that the gold-bearing rocks described by Professor Hitchcock are separated from the rocks in Vermont and Canada by a belt of higher rocks of upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, which he illustrated by examples.

THE GEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A. C. Hamlin, M. D., of Bangor, Me., read an interesting paper on "The Gems of the United States," in which he spoke of the abundance of the garnet in many sections of the country, and instanced points where the chrysolite, topaz, amythest, opal, sapphire, the beryl, tourmaline, the turquoise, were found in more or less abundance, and exhibited some beautiful specimens of these stones. The paper was illustrated by a magnificent parme necklace, broach and drops, containing nearly one hundred and fifty of the finest specimens yet found in the United States. He also exhibited a rubellite from Maine, owned by Prof. Jenney, of Williams' College, which is the largest in the world, weighing more than one pound.

The section then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

SECTION B—SEXES IN PLANTS.

The members reassembled at 2 o'clock, and listened to a paper on "The laws which govern the Production of Sexes in Plants," by Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia. He stated a number of facts tending to show that only in the highest stages of vigor or other forms of vitality were female flowers produced. Male flowers only resulted from a weakened vitality. He referred chiefly to coniferous and amentaceous plants—particularly to the pine, the larch and the oak. Remarks were made upon the paper by Professor Agassiz, Professor Cope and Professor Russell.

VERTEBRATE REMAINS IN NEBRASKA.

The next paper was read by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, on a "Remarkable Locality of Vertebrate Remains in the Tertiary of Nebraska." The speaker said that these remains had been supposed to be those of men. But this is a mistake. They are mammals of the tertiary period. Tsese remains were found sixty-eight feet beneath the surface. In a small space fifteen species of animals belonging to eleven genera were found, with indications of others. The speaker described these remains, of which he had specimens. Four of these seemed to be of horses, another resembles the lion, and another the hog. It has been suggested that the occurrence of so many remains in so small a space may be accounted for by supposing that this was the border of a large fresh water lake, and that these animals had become mired when they came to drink.

Remarks were made by Professor Agassiz and others.

Professor Alexander E. R. Agassiz was to have read a paper on "The Homologies of the Palaechidinae." Not being present, the Chairman presented the substance of the theory contained in the paper which was to have been presented by his son.

N. T. True, M. D., of Bethel, Me., made some remarks upon Dr. Hamlin's paper upon the gems of the United States, detailing some of his own observations and those of others. Professor Henry Wurtz read a "Note upon the Palaeotrochis," advocating the organic character of these fossils. In the course of his remarks the speaker praised a drawing of a specimen made by a lady not versed in this branch of science, and characterized it as more accurate than if made by a scientific person—a position strongly dissented from by the Chairman and Professor Waterhouse Hawkins. Professor Marsh stated the grounds of his opinion that the Palaeotrochis were inorganic.

GEOLOGY OF THE MAINE COAST.

Professor John Johnston, of Middletown, Conn., read a paper on the geology of a part of the coast of Maine, embraced in Lincoln County, giving some interesting facts relating to the islands of that coast. Prof. Johnston described the physical geography of that part of the coast of the State of Maine between the mouths of the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers. The coast of Maine may be called a coast of denudation, and takes its present conformation from the rocks of the region, the waves of the Atlantic having long since removed everything that is movable. The rocks of this region, included in Lincoln and Knox Counties, are metamorphic and lie in immense folds; the Rivers Kennebec, Sheepsand, Damariscotta, and others further east, occupy synclinal axes between these folds, and most of the islands are only prolongations of the promontories produced by the folds spoken of. Monhegan is an exception to this, being probably a part of a great trap uplift, of the same age as the great trap dykes at Whithead Island, and among the limestone rocks further north. He spoke also of the supposed Runic characters found on Monanah, a small island near Monhegan. He seemed inclined to attribute these supposed characters to the action of the weather upon the partially crystallized rocks.

Remarks were made by Dr. Hunt, Professor A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, Professor Agassiz, Dr. True, Professor George L. Vose, and others.

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Professor Agassiz made some remarks upon the movement of glaciers, showing that the evidences of cross action were produced by the action of glaciers of different thicknesses and in different directions.

Professor T. Sterry Hunt read a paper on the geology of Maine and Canada, showing how some of the rocks were interchanged and ran into both countries. The papers for the day having all been read, the section adjourned.

SECTION A—PAPERS READ.

This section met in the old Court-house, and was called to order by Professor Henry, the Chairman. The first paper was read by Professor P. H. Van Der Weyde, on "The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat by means of the modern ice and cooling machines."

The second paper was read by Professor Gustavus Heinrichs, on "The classification and the atomic weights of the so-called chemical elements, with reference to Stas' determinations."

Professor Henry Wurtz, of New-York, read a valuable paper on "The Grahamite of West Virginia." In 1865, an extraordinary mineral, called Ritchie Coal—asphaltum—was found on Hughes River, West Virginia.

The following papers were also read, viz.:

"The Composition and Solubility of the Acid Oxalates of Potassium, Ammonium and Sodium," by Wm. Ripley Nichols; "The Conservation of Force," by H. F. Walling; "The Classification of the Elements of Matter," by Charles A. Seely; "Phosphoric Acid, Iron and Potassium, constituents of chlorophyle," by E. N. Horsford; "Some newly-discovered properties of Phosphoric Acid," by E. N. Horsford; "A Formula for computing the time of Axial Rotation of any Primary Planet, its Density and the Relative Force of Gravity at its surface being given"—communicated for Ira Wanzer, of Lanesville, Conn., by Wm. A. Rogers; "A New Method of producing by the electric spark figures similar to those of Lichtenberg," by E. W. Blake, Jr.

Professor Blake, of the Cornell University, in connection with his paper, showed some very interesting specimens of figures produced by the electric spark. These figures were obtained by allowing the electric discharge to fall upon the surface of pitch spread on the metal plate, and then heating the plate up to the softening point of the pitch. When the discharge is positive, star-like figures are produced; when negative, the result is a raised ring. After his paper had been read, Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian, made some interesting remarks on the oscillatory nature of the electric discharge, after which the section adjourned. MERRIMAC.

Third Day—Topics Discussed in the Several Papers—Valedictory Address of the President of the Last Session.

Salem, Aug. 20.—Among the papers read before the American Science Association to-day, was one on the values of the standard monetary units by Professor E. B. Elliott, of Washington.

Another was read on trichina spiralis, by Dr. J. B. Baker, of Canada. Professor Agassiz did not want the people to abstain from one kind of flesh food more than another, for they all contain parasites, which are harmless when the food is properly cooked. He was certain that in eating fish we swallowed millions of them. Dr. Tyson said that trichina had been discovered in beef. All who spoke on the subject agreed that proper cooking was a sure preventive of bad results.

Another paper was upon the distribution of coal, iron and the precious metals in China, was read by Professor Albert S. Bickmore, who explored a large section of the Empire in 1866. He traveled inland more than two thousand miles by boat, a journey that could have been accomplished in one boat had it been made in the rainy season, so complete are the inland water connections. He visited and explored the coal mines within thirty-five miles of Pekin, where machinery is never used. The coal, which is a good anthracite, and has been used since 1290, is taken to the great city on the backs of animals, where it is ground to dust and mixed with clay for use. Gold is quite abundant, yet the Chinese authorities discourage the mining of it.

In the evening Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, the President of the last annual session, delivered his valedictory address in the Tabernacle Church, after which Mrs. Walcott held a levee at her residence. An invitation has been extended the Association by Mayor Shurtleff to visit the public institutions of Boston.

The Great Fire at Yonkers.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TESTED!

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1869.

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Beef Tea in Three Minutes.—Liebig's Extract of Beef; genuine! Price reduced. The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED

DE SAULLES—HECKSCHER.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 19, by Rev. Dr. Williams, Arthur B. De Saulles to Catharine M., daughter of the late Charles A. Heckscher.

FRANCKLYN—HOYT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 19, by Rev. B. F. Stead, Charles G. Francklyn to Susan Spragur, daughter of Edwin Hoyt.

JOHNSON — BATCHELLER. — At St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 12, by Rev. J. Pinckney Hammond, Wm. Woolsey Johnson, of the United States Naval Academy, to Susanna Leverett, daughter of the late Rev. B. Batcheller, of Maryland.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, Jane, the wife, aged 24 years, and Thomas S., the son, aged 14 days, of Thomas S. Brennan, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, Robert McGinnis, and her father-in-law, Patrick Brennan, are invited to attend the funeral from their late residence, Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

COHEN.—On Friday, Aug. 20, Seamen, infant son of William H. and Kate L. Cohen, aged 10 months and 2 days.

Funeral services will take place at No. 181 Franklin-st., on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CHURCHILL.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, Percy, infant son of William and Sarah J. Churchill, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 112 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CALLENDER.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at her late residence, No. 43 West 20th-st., Jane J., wife of Stanhope Callender.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Monday morning, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, Aug. 20, James Andrew Devlin, second son of Samuel and Hannah Devlin, of No. 38 Essex-st., aged 4 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HOWE.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, Silas B. Howe, aged 63 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 102 West 46th-st. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MOLLARD.—On Friday morning, Aug. 20, Rachel, widow of the late John Mollard.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Charles C. Hastings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 228 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken on Monday morning to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for interment.

PENFIELD.—At Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 20, of consumption, Joseph Penfield, 84 years of age.

The remains will be removed to Catskill for interment on Saturday, Aug. 21.

PELTON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 19, Sarah E., wife of James H. Pelton, and daughter of the late E. C. Ketcham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Rev. Wm. E. Ketcham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 309 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEANDER DOOLITTLE.
MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By Justin M'Carthy. Chapter XXVI. Lilla gone. Chapter XXVII. The Conspirator. Chapter XXVIII. "Ah, bear in Mind, this Garden was Enchanted." Illustration.—Salaris and I.
GOING OVER TO THE ENEMY.
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REPORT ON MACHINERY AND PROCESSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, AND APPARATUS OF THE EXACT SCIENCES. By F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., United States Commissioner, Paris, Universal Exposition, 1867. 8vo, Cloth. $5. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st. *,* Copies sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

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IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

Suit of Samuel Marsh, Trustee, Against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 19.

Below we give a terse, though comprehensive report of an important railway case, which was heard before Judge DANIELS, in this city, yesterday. The title of the case is, SAMUEL MARSH, Trustee, vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, consolidated, and others.

The plaintiff in this case is the trustee to whom two mortgages were given by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to secure coupon bonds issued by the Company. The first mortgage was made to secure bonds amounting to the sum of $1,200,000, and the second to secure like bonds, amounting to $800,000. These mortgages were upon the property of the Railway Company in this State, consisting of forty miles of railroad extending from Salamanca to the western line of the State. After they were given the Company was consolidated with similar companies, extending the railway through Pennsylvania and part of Ohio; and the consolidated Company assumed the payment of the mortgages and bonds referred to. After the consolidation the new Company executed another mortgage for a large amount of money on the entire line of the railway.

No interest has been paid on the two millions bonds and mortgages given before the consolidation by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company for the last two years, and upon the application of several of the bondholders, the plaintiff in this suit, who was the trustee to whom those mortgages were given, commenced this action to foreclose the mortgages and sell the property mortgaged for the payment of the bondholders.

Before the commencement of this suit an action had been brought under the third mortgage, and also one by Mr. ANGELL, who held bonds to the amount of fourteen hundred dollars, secured by the second mortgage, in which JAY GOULD and Mr. O. DOUGHERTY, the Vice-President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company consolidated, had been appointed receivers of the Company. These appointments were made in April, 1869, by Judge BARNARD. When the receivers accepted their appointment, they did so with the understanding that they were to discharge their duties without compensation. Since their appointment, the affidavits produced upon the present application for a receiver in the interest of the bondholders, showed that they had improved the business of the railway under their management. By the terms of the mortgages given to the plaintiff, the earnings of the railway, as well as the other property of the Company, was hypothecated for the payment of the interest and principal of the mortgage bonds.

The present application included a motion for the removal of the receivers previously appointed, and a consolidation of the suit brought by Mr. ANGELL with that prosecuted by the plaintiff. The Court denied the motion to consolidate the suits, and directed a stay of proceedings in the first suit, until the action prosecuted by the trustees should be heard and decided. And inasmuch that it appeared that the business of the railway was properly and prosperously managed by the present receivers, the motion made for their removal was also denied, upon their filing a stipulation in writing to discharge their duties without compensation. And the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit was appointed a special receiver to receive the earnings of the railway included in the mortgages given to him, for the payment of the bondholders, secured by the first and second mortgages. The present receivers were directed to account for and pay over all such earnings, except such as were required for the ordinary and necessary expenses, to the plaintiff for that purpose.

Hon. GEORGE R. BABCOCK, of this City, was appointed referee to take and state the accounts of the receivers, and report the amount of such earnings, as well as the earnings received by the receivers since their appointment; and leave was given to the plaintiff to apply hereafter for further directions, and for the removal of the present receivers, if subsequent events should render the interposition of the Courts necessary in that respect.

POISONED BY HAIR DYE.

An Iowa Physician Dies from its Effects—How the Lead Poison is Introduced into the System.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Aug. 17.

Shortly after the death of Dr. J. M. WITHERWAX, which occurred on the 15th of last June, the Scott County Medical Society appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. J. W. H. Baker, Hazen, Farquarson, Cantwell, and French, to investigate the causes which led to his death, it having been the opinion of several medical gentlemen that he died from the effects of lead poison.

The Committee, through Dr. BAKER, have prepared their report, in which they unanimously concur in the opinion that the cause of Dr. WITHERWAX's death was rightly surmised, and that the poison was introduced into the system through the use of hair dressing or dye. For four years previous to his demise, Dr. WITHERWAX had used the dressing almost daily on his hair and whiskers, and frequently during the whole period suffered from pains which were similar to those produced by lead colic.

Drs. HAZEN and CANTWELL each made four separate analyses of the liver of Dr. WITHERWAX and one of the kidneys, and found lead in the tissues of those organs each time. Their report accompanies that of the Committee.

In the report Dr. BAKER, as chairman, cites many instances given in prominent medical works and journals, in which individuals have died from diseases produced by the use of hair dyes, in which symptoms very similar to those manifested in the case of Dr. WITHERWAX were betrayed. Furthermore, it is established that congestion of the brain is not unfrequently produced by these dyes.

It is stated that all the numerous hair dyes in use, except one, contain lead. The one exception contains nitrate of silver instead of lead, and that, while it does not poison the system, crisps and dries the hair—to its injury, of course. The lead used on the hair is absorbed by the skin and thence conveyed to the different organs in the body, and effects its work of destruction by poison. The magic combs, which are warranted to turn gray hair black, are made of lead, and Dr. BAKER cites an instance of the death from lead poison of an individual who used them.

And so the Committee clearly demonstrates the fact that the use of most hair dyes is dangerous to life, producing painful diseases, which sooner or later result in death. Gray hairs are honorable, it is said—and healthy might be added.

The Murder of Captain Haller in Texas—No Trace of His Remains to be Found.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Express, Aug. 6.

We have been shown a private letter from Austin to a gentleman in this city, by which we learn that the remains of Captain GEORGE HALLER, U. S. A., who was murdered in Milam County, by desperadoes about two months ago, have not yet been recovered.

Captain HALLER was last seen at Bryant's Station, Tuesday morning, June 8, traveling alone, and investigating to learn the facts concerning the killing of five negroes in that vicinity in February last. The entire community, it is said, is mixed in these outrageous murders, and hence will give no information, nor aid in bringing the leaders to justice. It appears Captain HALLER was not accompanied by any troops, and that his murderers followed him to a favorable place, where they shot him and threw his body in Little River. His satchel, cane and extra clothing were found at the tavern in Cameron.

The detachment sent in search of the murderers rode day and night, making midnight charges on different houses, but none of the parties can probably be caught by troops. The search for the remains of the deceased was continued for several days among the drift piles and thickets of the river bottom, but without success. The detachment rode through tough black mud up to the horses' knees, with weeds higher than the men's heads, and apparently made every exertion possible before abandoning the search.

Thus another gallant Union soldier has fallen a victim to the spirit of assassination that pervades Texas, as it seems that nothing will teach our military men the true temper of the people they are called upon to deal with—officers ride unattended into notorious rebel communities, trusting to the common manhood to be found among men, and to the respect due the uniform they wear, and the next thing we hear is their murder. "Is all quiet in Texas?"

Slight Injury Done by the Storm in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, Aug. 17.

We are in receipt of a bundle of special dispatches to the *Press* from all parts of the State in reply to our inquiries as to the effect of the recent storms of Friday and Saturday night upon the standing crops and harvest. We conclude that the rain and wind storms of Friday and Saturday night did much less damage than was anticipated. Except in our own immediate vicinity in Dakota and Washington Counties, where the high winds seem to have been most severely felt, very little grain has been lodged, though in this neighborhood the gale on Sunday night was so violent that it prostrated corn. Indeed, on Saturday night nearly or perhaps fully three-quarters of the wheat crop on the open prairies or open country had been cut and most of it shocked, and our advices are that in no instance, so far as heard from, did the wind throw down the shocks, or the rain damage them. The rains have had the effect, in some localities, to delay harvesting, from the difficulty of working reapers on the mucky soil. This is the case in the broad, level divides of Dodge, Mower, Steele, &c., but in the higher and better drained districts, and on the sandier soils of the north, through the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi Valleys, or Hennepin, Dakota and Washington Counties, the reapers were at work yesterday, as if nothing had happened.

Pardon of a Young Girl Convicted of Concealing the Birth of a Child.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Aug. 19.

We are extremely gratified to learn that Governor CHAMBERLAIN has issued a pardon in the case of HENRIETTA YORK, and that the papers authorizing her discharge reached the jail yesterday. In the absence of Sheriff PERRY, the turnkey, Mr. HAYES, adopted a very pleasant mode of procedure. He informed Miss YORK that she was at liberty to visit home for two days, giving her at the same time a letter to her mother. In that letter her mother will find very pleasing intelligence, viz., the news of the pardon of her daughter. Miss YORK was very much affected when given permission to visit home, but she had no suspicion that her term of imprisonment was ended.

The case of HENRIETTA YORK has become a famous one on several accounts. The sentence imposed after her conviction of the crime of concealing the birth of her child was regarded as more severe than the circumstances of the case rendered proper. The details of her misfortunes, made known to the public through the papers, excited general popular sympathy. Miss YORK was known to be a woman of good character prior to the false step which led to all her subsequent misfortunes. Of late it has been generally understood that Governor CHAMBERLAIN would decline to extend to her the Executive clemency, but it proves otherwise, much to the gratification of nearly all who are conversant with the circumstances of the case.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Commencing at a point distant 100 ft. w. of 6th-av. and 100.5 s. of 53d-st., gore piece of land, 88x412x—x435, known on Fritz & Peterson's map, ½ part	$2,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 132d-st., 19.11x120	19,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Corlear-st., 22x70	9,000
21st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x92	15,000
27th-st., s. s., 111.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x98.9	29,000
53d-st., 188 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	36,000
53d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, ½ part	3,500
60th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.8x100.5	21,700
77th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	3,300
79th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 2[illegible]2.2	20,000
81st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 2[illegible]6.7½	12,500
8th-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 76th-st., 25.6x100	12,500

Leases Recorded.

Amity-st., No. 22, 5 years, per year	$1,200
8th-av., No. 332, 4 years, for the first year	2,100
and for the last 3 years, per year	2,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, No. 312	$9,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 187.9 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	nom.
Douglass-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,500
Ellery-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 12.6x49.5	1,000
Moore-st., s. s., 389 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	800
Marshall-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	12,000
Nevins and Butler sts., n. e. corner, 100x280	9,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,000
Smith and Stagg sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	20,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 54 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18x50	3,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 383.4 ft. w. of Smith-st., 16.8x100	8,800
Taylor-st., n. s., 297 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 21.9x100	10,000
22d-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100	1,650
29th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	700
Flushing-av., n. s., 660 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	800
Franklin-av., n. s., 1,689 ft. w. of Coney Island Plank-road, 100x218	1,200
Jefferson-av., s. s., 717 ft. s. of land of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, 25x210	1,400
4th-av., w. s., 133.4 ft. s. of Warren-st., 16.8x80	3,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

High-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100, Reed's	$245
Water-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100, Reed's	80

Jamaica.

Van Wyck and Chichester avs., n. w. corner, 75x100, Willink's	$580

Hempstead.

Henry-st., e. s., adjoining Kelly, 100x200, Poner's	$500

Newtown.

Jackson-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Henry-st., 20x100	$4,500

Oyster Bay.

Road from Farmingdale to West Neck Side, adjoining Beach, 24 acres	$751

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Harrison.

West-st. to Portchester-road, s. s. adjoining Cath. H. Parker's, 10 acres	$6,000

Mount Pleasant.

Broadway and Requa-st., n. e. cor., 56x100	$630

Morrisania.

Wall-st. and Grove-av., s. w. cor., 66x120	$2,835

Rye.

Lot No. 5, map of Rye Park, 2 69-100 acres	$6,926

West Farms.

Grove-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 100x100	$11,700

Yonkers.

Dehot-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 60x100	$4,000
Downing-st. and Hawthorne-av., n. w. cor., 200x372	25,100

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 13, 22, 23 and 59, block No. 26, Coster's estate	$1,500
Lot No. 20, block No. 75, Coster's estate	450
Newark-st., s. s., map of Butts' property, 25x75	3,000
Harrison-st., e. s., lot No. 13, block No. 26, Coster's estate, 25x100	700
Jackson-st., w. s., lot No. 22, block No. 26, Coster's estate, 25x100	700

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av., s. s., lot No. 127, section map of town of Hudson, 25x100	$550

North Bergen.

Hoboken-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Bergenwood-av., 200x100	$2,400
Hoboken-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bergenwood-av., 25x100	nom.

Kearney.

Cross-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-st., 50x100	$550

Bayonne.

Avenue A and 3d-st., 133.6x133.4	$2,254

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Condit-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Chatham-st., 25x106	$400
Commerce-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of Broad-st., 22x32	10,000
Elm-st., n. s., 22 ft. from Monroe-st., 50x100	5,000
Washington-st. and Warren-st., s. e. corner, 86x91	13,000

East Orange.

Central-av., n. s., 410 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x393	$4,000
Central-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Grove-st., 210x401	7,500

Orange.

Lumber-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x190	$525

Belleville.

Holmes-st., s. s., indefinite location, 105x211	$945

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28 x100; house, brown stone, four stories, high stoop; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND best built cottages in Lafayette-av., with bay windows, water, gas, heater and range, can be bought at a bargain; $500 to $1,000 only required down. J. ANDREW, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET BY THE MONTH, Store and basement, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address E. SACCHI, corner Broadway and 49th-st.

TO LAWYERS, LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.—To let, on Broadway, between Pine and Wall sts., two comfortably furnished, light and roomy front offices at moderate rent. Apply at No. 100 Broadway, Room No. 6.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT law offices, fronting on Broadway, furnished, to let, entire or in part, or will share them with a lawyer of good standing. Apply at No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A FRONT BASEMENT to let for a physician's office at No. 45 West 28th-st., half block from St. James Hotel. Best reference required.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, TO A SMALL family, a second floor, consisting of four rooms; location a few blocks above Canal-st., and half a block from 6th-av. cars; water and gas; rent $30 per month. Address A. B. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE LARGE three-story brick dwelling-house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply, for permits and for further information, to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway, N. Y.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN PROCURE board at a cottage in a beautiful location, three miles from Delaware Water Gap; plenty fruit. Address A. M. H., Box No. 61 Stroudsburg, Penn.

A LEASE OF HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with furniture for sale; bargain for some person; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR gentleman and wife; no children. Address Box No. 1,426 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE SUBURBS OF PATERSON, N. J., a neat new cottage containing seven rooms and seven pantries; good cellar, with 2½ lots; on the line of a horse railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Norwood Depot, Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to or address C. V. R. VAN WINKLE, No. 77 River-st., for three days. Price $3,500. Terms easy.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and houses in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A COUNTRY seat of about thirty acres, first-class house and outbuildings; good land; within one hour of this City; Hudson River preferred; must be free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. Address, with full particulars, J. A. C., Post Office Box No. 1,097.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA. ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3m8a

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE **Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.** OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	123¼	123¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¼	120⅜
Coupon, 1881	123¼	124	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¼	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¼	121½	10-40 Regist'd	110¾	111
5-20 Coupon, '62	122¾	123	10-40 Coupon	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	122⅜	124⅞	Gold	132⅜	132⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅜	122⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109½	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120¼	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION **RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,** MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. **INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

BANKING HOUSE OF **JAY COOKE & CO.** NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON. NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of **GOVERNMENT BONDS** and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of **STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.** WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH $14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year. Receipts for month of July $169,150, against $96,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at **85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.** **JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,** NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for **TRAVELERS,** Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through **DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,** NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 Broadway. NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:
Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.
J. C. FARGO, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

WATERTOWN, MADISON CITY, RACINE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS. ADAMS EXPRESS, SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE. The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds. Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped. JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—$15,000 per mile, bearing seven per cent. interest, free from Government tax, guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. A limited amount of this very desirable security for sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY. **CAPITAL - $1,000,000**

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:

NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. 95 and interest.
WINONA AND ST. PETERS—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Road owned by CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY. 92½ and interest.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant. 8 per cent., free of Government tax. 92½ and interest.
MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. 90 and interest.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. 82½ and interest.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. 80 and interest.
Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 54, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ℘ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 19 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 120 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works, NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!
In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.—An excellent one-set mill, stone building 40 by 50 feet, with store and other property; good water power; all in good order and in operation; pleasantly located on railroad in St. Lawrence County; good wool district, and very favorable for home trade. For sale on reasonable terms, or exchange for City or farm property. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st.

PARTIES WITH CAPITAL LOOKING for business investments will do well to call at our offices and examine one of the most effective and profitable inventions in the market. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

WANTED—AGENCIES OF ANY NEW, POPULAR and useful articles which can be introduced on the route to the Pacific coast by railroad, and in the States upon that slope. Address E., Box No. 5,569 New-York.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.
Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., up stairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CLIFFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRVOYANT in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future correctly; gives lucky numbers. All should see her. No. 465 4th-av. Hours, 10 to 4.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER, EVERY VARIETY OF FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, VIZ.: FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, WOOL AND SILK EPINGLINES, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, DRAP DE LUXEMBOURG, SERGE IMPERIAL, TAMISE AND PARISIAN CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DIAGONAL CLOAKINGS, POPLINES, ECOSSAIS, 4-4 FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, OF ALL THE BEST MAKES.
Also, a large line of AMERICAN PLAID POPLINS, OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF THE WASHINGTON MILLS, For sale by the piece or package at POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE. GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867. FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC, NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors, PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS. Immense assortment of all these articles. Fixed prices marked in plain figures. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND TRAVELING hats, ribbons, feathers and flowers, sailor hats and high crown hats, bonnets. Great bargains. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

BEAUTY TO THE LADIES.—THOSE new styles of round hats and feathers. Only place to find them at Mme. A. BINNS' Millinery, No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's; also an assortment of bonnets and sunhats cheap; call; cut this out.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, JAMES W. WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, and EDWIN D. PARKHURST, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. CHOICE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leonard F. Choice, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.
au7-1aw3w8a* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Anderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.
au7-1aw3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. L. HOLT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. L. Holt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869.
au21-1aw3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt.—No. 1,809.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Kerr, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869.
au21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM FRENCH, of said City of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
au7-1aw3w8a HENRY MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CROSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d August, 1869.
au7-1aw3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. E. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes;) Wm. H. Pope, the recitationist; Rev. W. R. Alger, Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Mr. Carter, Hon. M. Boyce, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Elias Nason, O. D. Munson, L. S. Townsend, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakespearian rehearsals, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, Associate Directors.
Post Office Box No. 6,701.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and friends that took tickets for disposal, please call at our office, No. 4 City Hall-place, and make your returns, so as to enable us to finish up the business and make a report on our excursion of the 9th inst. GEN. H. RAYMOND, Chairman. COL. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 until Aug. 31.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH.—Convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. H. WARNER at 7¾ P. M.

BOULEVARD GROVE MEETING—South Brooklyn, N. Y., near Broadway, conducted by the Methodists.—Preaching SATURDAY, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7¾ P. M.; next SABBATH MORNING, 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. C. CLARK; 2 P. M., by Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D.; at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, of New-York. All are invited. Street cars at Fulton, Wall-st. and Grand-st. Ferries for the ground. Good boarding and refreshments on the ground.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW St. James' Church, East 72d-st., near Lexington-av., will be laid on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock. The attendance of the public is invited. The clergy are requested to meet at the residence of the Rector, Rev. C. B. SMITH, No. 137 East 71st-st., at 8½ o'clock. They will confer a favor by bringing their surplices.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½; Rev. A. GORY, Pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute—Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder JOSHUA V. HIMES, editor of the *Voice of the West*, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ and his Kingdom. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. The Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. This church will remain open all Summer. Those whose churches are closed are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats provided for all.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—United services of this congregation and that worshiping on the corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. E. HAMILTON, of Florida, at 7¾ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*The Seventh Parable, The Great Fish Net.* Preaching at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The SUNDAY services at the House will be dispensed with until the new Chapel is completed, of which notice will be given. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

BREEVORT HALL, EAST 54TH-ST., between 3d and Lexington avs., having seating capacity for 1,000 persons, to let for Sunday morning and evening religious services. Also smaller hall for day school. Apply on the premises.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, West of Broadway.—By divine permission, services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. DE VAUX, of South Carolina.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—(7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. E. S. FAIRCHILD. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING SUNDAY, the 22d, at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, at 10½ A. M., by W. G. BURNS, and at 3 P. M. by J. K. BELLOWS; *What we are looking for.* Come and hear. Seats free. No collection taken.

PROFESSOR A. J. UPSON, OF HAMILTON College, will preach each SABBATH MORNING during the month of August at 10½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the seats in this Church are free.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST? Bishop SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Character and Work of Christ.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, Presbyterian, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st.—Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., pastor; Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this church TO-DAY. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

CHRISTIANS MEET TO EAT THE Lord's Supper SUNDAY, at 3¾ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st. "For as often as ye eat this bread, &c., ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Churches, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., and 5th-av. and 48th-st., will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7¾ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer Meeting, 3:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-av., corner 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VAIL will preach at 10½ o'clock on SUNDAY MORNING. No service in the evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Reading at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid in a private family; can make dresses and arrange hair. Apply at No. 7 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, speaking English fluently, a situation as nurse or seamstress. Apply at No. 4 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; married man: one child; experienced in all branches of horticulture; take care of a private place, or as foreman of a nursery. Address C. H. DIEFENBACH, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED — GARDENER AND FLORIST; Scotch or German preferred—with a limited capital, to commence business under most favorable circumstances. WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A BOOK-keeper; has had several years' experience; references given. Address HOWARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED—FOURTEEN TO FIFTEEN years of age, in a wholesale stationery business; must reside in Brooklyn or New-York. Address STATIONER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house a competent salesman for the shawl department, accustomed to the jobbing trade. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

WANTED — BY A COMMISSION DRY goods house, a bright lad, under 15 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, T. H. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED — IN A MANUFACTURING house, a young man as stock clerk. Address in hand-writing of applicant, with references, S. J., Box No. 5,322.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN active lad of about 15 as errand boy; one living in the City with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, J. & S., Post Office Box No. 5,383.

WANTED—TWO OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; also, four to sew by hand. Apply at No. 49 Marshall-st., Williamsburg.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED OF E. A. WEST, insane, who escaped Aug. 20 from his attendant and home at Bergen Point, N. J. He wore a brown felt hat, white linen coat and dark pantaloons; about 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, bald, aged about 70 years. E. W. WEST, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST., Box No. 839 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA..........Aug. 28	EUROPA.......Sept. 18
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4	INDIA........Sept. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin.....$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin.......$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA.......2,392 tons.........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,866 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO..........3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA......2,965 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA.........3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO.......3,015 tons.........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..............(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........................Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........................Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.....................Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM.....MCCREERY.....Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.........Saturday, Aug. 28
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 1.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.
Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.
Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.
Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.
Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.
Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.
Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.
Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.
Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.
Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.
Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.
Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, Executors.
my22-law6mSa*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Book-keeping and higher mathematics. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1838.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST. WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

RECTORY SCHOOL.

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOSTO,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 3 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 3, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTablished A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS, MADAM PROSSER, Directresses.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR two boys, aged 5 and 7 years, where they will be well cared for, within an hour or less of this City; terms reasonable. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—A GENTLEman to teach the classics for two or three hours a day (morning) in a private school in Brooklyn. Address, stated salary expected per quarter, Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, Mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, first-class apartments, second floor, with full board; would prefer to go where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, naming terms, E. S. W., Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS board wanted by a gentleman, his wife and two children. Address, stating terms, accommodations and locality, which must be first class, J. A. C., Post Office Box No. 1,097.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished suites of rooms, with all improvements, overlooking Madison-square; also one or two single rooms.

NO. 105 CLINTON-PLACE.—ELEGANTly furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, to let with board; also, a few single rooms for gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. No. 24 West 30th-st.

A SUITE OF NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 45 West 26th-st.; also two single rooms; best reference required.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 16th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ORANGE, N. J.—A party occupying a large house, pleasantly situated, with extensive grounds, and near a depot, would like to accommodate a small family with board for two or three months; table supplied with fruit, vegetables and milk from their own place. Address A. M., Station D, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOOK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. E. HYDE, No. 2 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at Maplewood Station, South Orange, N. J.; families or ladies preferred the year round; prices very reasonable. For particulars apply to R. C. SPEAR & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.
A few more rooms are still to be obtained at $8.00 per week. Apply soon.
WALTER N. LENNON, Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.
Refer to James Boyd, Stock Exchange, New-York.

GRAND HOP AT HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN EBBS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALLEN EBBS,
HENRY JAMES.
AUG. 21, 1869.
P. S.—The business of the late firm will be liquidated by HENRY JAMES. ALLEN EBBS continues business on his own account at No. 183 Broadway, second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY,
MATINEE [illegible]. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE [illegible]. EVENING AT 8.
THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED.
[illegible] to 110th representation of GEO. L. FOX'S American and highly popular pantomime,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS, WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE AND HARVEST HOME.
MLLE. HANIOLA, HER BROTHERS IRME AND BOLOSSY.
Eleven Hungarians and thirty corps de ballet.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Now under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT, Robertson's new comedy upon LIFE at continental Summer resorts, entitled
PLAY.
With new scenery by Roberts and Daftaeg, original music by Robert Stoepel, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including:
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY LEWIS.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Piano, Singing, Violin, Harmony and Languages. Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1. Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America. Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.

FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, (West Point,) Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 and Sing Sing at 3:45, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75c.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 18....12.30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 18....4.30 P. M.
Thur. Aug. 19........3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 20........6.30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 20........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21........7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 21........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21........6.30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22....7.30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 22........4 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22....7.30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 23........7 A. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—Regular Sunday morning boat for Newburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point, also at Sing Sing, to accommodate those wishing to attend camp meeting. The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Vestry-st., North River, 7:45; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip. Fare, 50 cents each way.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. N. B.—During camp meeting, at Sing Sing each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—Landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 22, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 2:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. R. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
FRIDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY EVENING—TWO GREAT PLAYS.
SPY OF ST. MARC
AND
ROBBER'S WIFE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
MONDAY, Aug. 23, positively—THE SEA OF ICE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management respectfully announce that after weeks of preparation, and every detail being now complete, the grand romantic and spectacular drama, the
SEA OF ICE,
will positively be produced, on a scale worthy the FIRST THEATRE IN THE METROPOLIS, on MONDAY, Aug 23.
☞ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. ☜

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHT
of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of
SELF!
With Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the production of several other OWENS SPECIALTIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
will be presented
SOLON SHINGLE!
and
THE VICTIMS!

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

THE GREATEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED AT THIS
THE PEOPLE'S AMUSEMENT PALACE.
RECEIVED EVERY EVENING WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE AND ENTHUSIASM BY CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM. ALICE HARRISON.
THE LAURIS. THE LAURIS.
NEW BALLETS—"The Girls of the Period," "Shells of the Ocean," "Game at Cards," &c., &c.
And other innumerable attractions.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
NOTICE—The First Matinee of the season will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th inst.
There will be NO MATINEE to-day.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SIXTH NIGHT OF MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.
WEPT-OF-WISH-TON-WISH AND DUMB GIRL OF GENOA. Mlle. Marietta Ravel as Narramattah and the Dumb Girl. Mr. P. E. Connolly as Conanchet.
FLOATING BEACON.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, AUG. 21, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Belmonte and Constance"......Mozart
2. Walz, "Les Adieux"......Lanner
3. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"..Mendelssohn
4. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz" / Polka Francaise, "Kreuzfidel" }......Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Lucia"......Donnizetti
6. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"......Mendelssohn
7. Adieux, Solo for Cornet......Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Weiner Stimmen"......Strauss
9. Ballet, "Faust"......Gounod
10. Overture, "Rose von Erin"......Benedict
11. Polka, "Levy-Athen," Solo for Cornet......Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Skating Galop, "Prophet"......Meyerbeer
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

WONDERFUL SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The wonderful mediums, D. C. HOUGH and HENRY BASTIAN, will give a seance THIS EVENING, at No. 62 Bleecker-st., at which spirits will manifest themselves to the audience in a manner the most palpable. Admittance 50 cents. Doors closed at 8¼ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

THE STORY OF THE YEAR.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE;
OR,
WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE?
By Mrs. SUMNER HAYDEN,
(Hattie Hateful,)
Author of "Little Goldie," &c.,
will shortly appear in the
GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:
SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.
SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.
SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.
SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.
SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.
SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.
SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.
SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.
SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.
SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.
SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.
Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

A Desperate Character Arrested in His Career.

The Curious Story of His Past Life of Crime and Dissipation.

Circumstances of His Flight and Arrest---His Arrival in this City Yesterday--Interviews with His Family, Superintendent Kennedy and the Reporters.

WILLIAM VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," arrived in this City yesterday morning, under escort of Detectives WOOLDRIDGE and DUNNE, of the Sixth Ward Police, having been brought by them from San Francisco by the overland route. The arrival of this distinguished individual caused considerable excitement in certain circles, and created a general desire to know something of the antecedents of a criminal of such great repute.

VARLEY is a hero of crime, who has had greatness thrust upon him rather than achieved it. A man governed chiefly by brutal instincts, he has never risen to the first rank as an adroit depredator, and he has become famous mainly because of his unreasoning, ungovernable temper and his matchless impudence. But for that he would have gone through life as a very ordinary thief and pickpocket. His intellect is of a very low order, and it would trouble him probably to tell when and how he received the *alias* of "Reddy the Blacksmith." The name comes from his red hair and ruddy complexion, and from the fact that in early life he was an apprentice to a blacksmith, and the affix was to distinguish him from "Reddy the Plumber," another member of the lawless gang to which he was first attached.

Even in early life "Reddy" was a most unpresentable villain, and there has been no period of his life when he has not been as little ornamental as useful to society. About middle height, his build denotes muscularity rather than agility or grace, and the unfairly trunk is surmounted by a head that does not help it. The hair is coarse, stiff and red; the eyes wolfish, the face thickly freckled, and the huge ears are more unsightly for the reason that a portion of one of them was bitten off by NED LYONS in a long-ago fight.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

Now a man about 35 years of age, his criminal career began so long ago as 1850, when he was a young boy thief about the old Screw Dock. But young as he was he soon became old in crime, for fortune or his instinct threw him almost at the outset into the companionship of the most desperate thieves and murderers ever known in New-York. Old residents of the City yet shudder at the mere mention of the names of SAUL and HOWLETT and JOHNSON, who were the heads of a gang of river thieves that was the terror of our harbor. Daring, rapacious, merciless, they never let a human life stand between them and the booty they coveted, and no tale of crime is so horrible as that which was told on the trial of those three chiefs for murder; and yet only some of their minor outrages were then developed. SAUL and HOWLETT, it will be remembered, were hanged, and JOHNSON sent to States Prison, and the prompt exaction of the full penalty of the law for once had the desired effect, and the river thieves so thoroughly suppressed that they have never since been dangerous or aggressive.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" was one of the Saul and Howlett "kids"—as thieves call youths, and although there is no evidence implicating him directly with any one of their crimes, the Police are certain that he was in full communion with the gang, and cognizant of the many murders and outrages they committed.

But standing in the shadow of HOWLETT's gallows, and listening to the vengeful mutterings of an aroused and outraged people, "Reddy" seemed to have eschewed downright murder. He changed his line of business, for he abandoned the docks and established himself as a professional pickpocket. In those days the Bowery Theatre was the chief working ground of a certain class of "Knucks," and Reddy became a "gallery god," and, combining business with pleasure, robbed the patrons of the place upon the dark stairway between the acts and at the close of the performance. In this work he had the companionship of such noted and adroit knucks of the time as PAT. MCDERMOTT, BILLY WELSH, MIKE HARTNETT, Dodger SULLIVAN and JACK BOYCE, *alias* "Boyce the lawyer," and those acquainted with the criminal history of New-York know how those worthies throve out of other people's pockets.

HIS FIRST TERM IN STATE PRISON.

In 1855 "REDDY" fell for the first time into the clutches of the law, being picked up by JOHN JOURDAN, then an active, shrewd, and able a patrolman as he is now a Police-Captain; but JOURDAN was inexperienced then, and "REDDY" slipped out of the trap which had been set for him, and he was finally discharged without punishment, because the complainant in the case could not be found.

Very soon afterwards, however, he was arrested again for picking the pocket of an English gentleman in a street car of $400. This time the Fates were unpropitious; the complainant was present at the trial; the evidence was direct and positive, and "REDDY," for the first time in his life, was a convicted felon. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, and was first sent to Sing Sing, where he speedily became noted as the most incorrigible disorderly and disorganizing ruffian that had ever been in the institution. He was disciplined without effect. The shower-bath, the dark cell, and all other expedients proving ineffectual, he was at last sent off to Clinton Prison to expend his stubbornness in the iron mines. There he stayed until the expiration of his sentence, and although nothing as to his demeanor there has come out of that solitude, he certainly returned to his old haunts in the City entirely untamed.

HE TURNS FORGER.

Very soon after his release, he achieved distinction in an entirely new line. Resuming his old profession, he picked a gentleman's pocket, and to his great chagrin found nothing in it but a draft for £100, payable to order. He must have been very greatly pressed for money at the time, for he essayed forgery, and, singularly enough, was entirely successful. The crime was discovered, "Reddy" was arrested, indicted, gave bail, and meantime the complainant left the country, and although he was subsequently rearrested by Captain JOURDAN, and confined in the Tombs for some time, the man who had been robbed could never be found, and he was ultimately discharged.

HIS CAREER AS A BEAST.

All through his life he has been noted as a "bruiser" of the lowest type, a man ready on all occasions to provoke a quarrel, and, it must be admitted, to follow it to its legitimate consequences to the extent of his ability. Long ago he had his famous fight in front of the Astor House with NED LYONS, when the latter bit off his ear, and "Reddy" was thoroughly vanquished. But not content with that experience, two nights afterward he was seen going to a disreputable house in Greene-street, for the purpose, as he said, of "licking that ar NEDDY or getting licked"—he had to accept the latter alternative, and was more thoroughly whipped than before. Since that time he has been in fights innumerable, and hardly even in one which he did not provoke. But his later achievements are the most brutal and the most disgraceful to the community which has tolerated. He has been for years a noted "repeater" at the polls and the terror of election days. By mere show of impudence he has driven decent citizens from the polls, and when any dared resist his assumption he was ready with a blow. About three years ago he roared around an election booth in the Seventh Ward, and a respectable German citizen, venturing to vote without his leave, "Reddy" fell upon him and beat him so horribly that his life was in jeopardy. He was arrested for this outrageous assault, tried in the Court of General Sessions and convicted, but was never punished, judgment being suspended.

Soon after this he was again arrested for an unprovoked assault, and was arraigned for trial in the Special Sessions and was again convicted, but judgment was again suspended, at the instigation, it is said, of the complainant in the case. Not long afterward, however, he was again arrested, and for one of the most disgraceful crimes upon record.

He demanded of a friendless prostitute a service repellant to human nature, and because she refused he beat the poor outcast until she was but a bruised and mangled mass of flesh, and finished by threatening to kill her if she complained against him. But when she did carry her tale of outrage to the Police and "Reddy" was arrested, he met the matter with characteristic impudence, telling the officers that it was hardly worth while to bother with him as he had too much political influence to ever be convicted. But for once he was mistaken, as he was convicted in the Special Sessions, and Justice DOWLING not only gave him the full sentence of the law, but, calling up the old case where judgment had been suspended, gave him six months on that. He was thus awarded a year in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and he actually staid there nearly ten months before his political power was sufficiently resuscitated to get him out.

When he did come out he returned naturally to crime, and his basement saloon in Chatham Square became again and at once a den of thieves. Here occurred the robbery of the Jersey man GRAHAM, "Reddy's" latest crime and the one for which, having been arrested, indicted and held in $2,000 bail, he became doubtful of his political influence again, and seeing the shadow of the State Prison advancing upon him, forfeited his bail and fled to California. The particulars of that crime are still fresh in the public mind, and it is hardly necessary now to tell how GRAHAM was lured into the den, how he was set upon by "Reddy" and his comrades, and thrust into the street penniless, after a pleasant consultation among the ruffians as to the expediency of killing him in order to test the proverb that dead men tell no tales.

Such in brief has been the career of the man yesterday returned to his cell in the Tombs at an expense of $1,400 to the County of New-York. It has at least the merit of consistency, for it is marred and blurred from beginning to end with the lowest ruffianism and braggadocia. Cruel, mean, vicious, he has not been a great public pest only because not gifted with the ability to make the most dangerous use of his instincts. It is this man who was yesterday returned to the City in the manner told in the following narrative:

REDDY'S FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

A few days after Reddy's disappearance, Superintendent KENNEDY received a telegram from Chief PRINCE, of the Montreal Police, informing him that VARLEY was then in that city, evidently with the intention of escaping to Europe. As the crime for which the fugitive had been indicted was not one which would render VARLEY liable to extradition, Mr. KENNEDY could do nothing in the mattter. Telegrams were subsequently received from Chicago, stating that "Reddy" had been seen in that city also. Before any steps could be taken to secure his arrest, VARLEY again disappeared, and was not heard of again until the Chief of the San Francisco Police, Mr. PATRICK CROWLEY, telegraphed that the fellow was in the Golden City, enjoying himself after his peculiar fashion. The fact of VARLEY's appearance in San Francisco soon found publicity in the columns of the morning journals, and the District Attorney finally decided that the strong arm of the law should be stretched across the continent to seize him. The necessary arrangements having been perfected and "REDDY'S" arrest secured, Detectives WOOLDRIDGE and DUNNE, of the Eighth Ward Police were dispatched by Superintendent KENNEDY *via* the overland route to bring back the prisoner for trial. These officers started from New-York on Saturday, the 31st ult., and arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst. They remained there until the 12th, in order to recover their energies, and on that day started with the accused on the homeward journey. Determined that their prisoner should not escape them, the detectives took the precaution to place him in double irons, in which hampered condition VARLEY remained until he entered the Station-house in Franklin-street. The officers experienced no difficulty with "Reddy" on the trip, only suffering from the fatigue undergone by their extended travel and constant watching over the safety of the prisoner. Strange enough, the detectives imperilled the success of their enterprize by coming home *via* the Michigan Central Railroad, which carried them from Detroit over to Windsor, Canada, thence by the Great Western Railroad through Canada to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara. Luckily for them VARLEY made no objection to his arrest while on Canadian soil soil, so that they experienced no trouble and so gained United States territory.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

The near arrival of Reddy was known to the Police authorities by the telegraph, and Acting Captain KENNEDY, of the Sixth Ward, had a carriage and several officers in citizens' dress at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Thirtieth-street, when the 11:30 A. M. train arrived. No delay was made in placing Reddy and his custodian in the vehicle, when they were rapidly driven to the Franklin-street Police Station. As soon as the customory entries had been made in the books, Reddy was taken to Police Headquarters, and at once ushered into the presence of Superintendent KENNEDY. The following brief colloquy then ensued:

Superintendent—Well, Reddy, we have you back again after all.

Varley—Yes, Sir; I see you have, and very sorry I am that you had so much trouble about me.

Superintendant—Oh, never mind about that, my man, so long as you are here.

Varley—Well, Mr. KENNEDY, all I can say is that I am altogether innocent of the robbery business.

Superintendant—I hope, for your sake, Reddy that you will be able to prove so.

Varley—I will if they give me a chance, you may believe. All I want is a fair show. Why, Mr. KENNEDY, you know I never stole anything.

Superintendent—I don't know about that, Reddy. I know very well that we never had you up for larceny. The trouble has been that you have always been a first-class rough, and a bad one at that.

Varley—I know that you have always given that character, though I didn't deserve it.

Superintendant—Well if you are not guilty, what did you run away for, that's a bad sign.

Varley—I didn't intend to run away, Sir. The truth of the matter is simply this: I went over that day to Newark to see some friends, and I got the worse for liquor. When I came to myself again I found myself on the train for Philadelphia, and I thought the jig was up. They didn't intend to give me a show that time, any way, and I could'nt get my witness together in time for the trial.

Superintendent—Well, it's very bad for you, and you did very wrong in running away. If you had hidden for a few days and got your evidence all ready, and then surrendered yourself to either Captain JOURDAN or Captain THORNE, it would have proved much better for you.

Varley—I suppose it would; but it is too late now.

HE IS PHOTOGRAPHED AND SEES HIS FAMILY.

The prisoner was then removed and was photographed as a noteworthy addition to the Police albums. During the conversation between the Superintendent and VARLEY, Sergeant SPITTLES, of the London Police, was present, and he apparently listened to the colloquy with deep attention, at the same time taking a careful and shrewd survey of "Reddy" for future reference in time of need.

As soon as the necessary negatives for the photographs had been obtained, the prisoner was removed to the Sixth Ward Police Station, where he was assigned a cell on the first tier of of that admirably kept miniature prison. VARLEY was then allowed to see his wife and brother, THOMAS VARLEY. The meeting between the husband and wife was quite affecting, though the latter soon regained her composure, only betraying the agitation she was repressing by short and hurried walks up and down the corridor. VARLEY appeared to feel his situation at that moment most acutely, though the natural nonchalance of the man enabled him to soon get over it, and he apparently derived considerable consolation in chewing a half-consumed cigar. The afternoon was passed in quietly conversing with his relatives and courteously receiving visits from representatives of the Press.

WHAT VARLEY HAS TO SAY FOR HIMSELF.

Reddy the Blacksmith, as he is now best known, is a man apparently about 38 years of age, if once fair, but now decidedly florid complexion. He belongs decidedly to the John Allen type of humanity, and may fairly dispute with him the right to the title of the "Wickedest man in New-York." He is the same build and the same manners, and belongs to the same low grade of society that JOHN ALLEN enjoys, but he is more ambitious of unenviable notoriety and more daring and desperate than ALLEN. He wears a large moustache, neatly trimmed, and has evidently seen rough service, one of his ears being slightly torn or mutilated. He was very free in conversing with his visitors, and gave them a detailed account of his visit to California. It appears that scarcely had he arrived in San Francisco than he made the acquaintance of the fancy of that city, and was easily induced to act as second to his old friend, PATSEY MARLEY, who engaged in a prize fight with JIMMY DWYER on the second day after "Reddy's" arrival. From the description given by him of this fight it would appear that the fancy of the Pacific slope have a peculiar mode of conducting such affairs, for the ground was inclosed, and a grand stand had been erected for the accommodation of the spectators, among whom were several ladies and the Sheriff of the county, who had no doubt gone to see fair play. "Reddy" seemed to feel great pride in the fact that his man won the fight. A day or two after this exploit "Reddy" found himself engaged in a game of "seven up" with a professional gambler, the stakes being $20 gold pieces. "Reddy" began to lose, and finding his opponent in the game doing some marvelous feats in the way of counting, he accused the gambler of cheating. The San Franciscan retorted with a well-directed blow on "Reddy's" mouth with the butt of his pistol, though the affair had no serious termination.

VARLEY says that the San Francisco Chief of Police did not know him, and that he reported to Mr. CROWLEY as soon as he ascertained that the detectives were looking for him. "Reddy's" friends obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release, though the measure failed, as the Judge who granted it refused to interfere on examination.

In relation to the charge preferred against him, "Reddy" is very free in expressing his opinion. He says in substance, that he is entirely innocent of the robbery imputed to him, and he declares that it was impossible that THOMAS BRENNAN, now in State Prison, serving out a sentence of fifteen years, could have stolen the money alleged to have been lost by GRAHAM.

"Why," said he, "that GRAHAM never lost $500 at all; there was only $7 taken from him, and DAN SHEEHAN, an ex-policeman, took it before he came to my place at all. You see when GRAHAM met BRENNAN in another saloon it was after 9 o'clock, and not 5, as he says. They were together until near midnight when SHEEHAN joined them and all three came to my place. GRAHAM and BRENNAN began playing cards for the drinks, best two in three, and on GRAHAM losing he went for his money. He then told me he had been robbed, and I asked him if he was sure. He said yes, that he had lost $506. I didn't believe him when he said so, but I asked my barkeeper if he knew anything about it. He said yes; that SHEEHAN had taken $7 from him. I picked up the water pitcher off the counter and smashed it over DAN SHEEHAN's head for doing such a mean trick. I thought perhaps BRENNAN had had something to do with it and I brought him back. GRAHAM then identified BRENNAN and two innocent sailors as the men who had robbed him. I had no more to do with robbing GRAHAM, than you had, and that's the truth."

When asked why he ran away, Reddy replied: "How would you do if they were to send your subpœnas at 9:30 o'clock at night and order you to get your witnesses ready for the next morning? I hadn't time enough given me. I don't know why the public papers should 'go' for me so strong. I never did anything very wrong. I have kept a public house for several years, and always tried to deal fair by every one. Somebody is determined to put me in Sing Sing Prison whether or no, and I know no cause for such enormity. I have made some one a bitter enemy, and I may have to suffer whether I show my innocence or not. It's very hard treatment."

At 5 o'clock the prisoner was committed to the Tombs, where he will remain until trial.

The Chief Witness Against Reddy Absent.

JOHN GRAHAM, the principal witness against "Reddy the Blacksmith," is said to have disappeared from Hudson City, where he resides.

The Fruitless Efforts of his San Francisco Friends in his Behalf.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 12.

For a day or two past the friends of WM. VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," have been raising funds with which to employ counsel to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* to endeavor, if possible, to prevent his being taken East by the New-York detectives. A writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued yesterday by Judge SAWYER, of the Fourth District Court, Chief CROWLEY, in accordance therewith, produced the prisoner, WM. VARLEY, before his Honor in Chambers, last evening, at 7:30. Mr. DUDLEY, on behalf of the prisoner, appeared in support of the writ, and called upon Chief CROWLEY, to show cause why he held the prisoner. Mr. District Attorney BYRNE appeared on behalf of Chief CROWLEY, and produced a warrant signed by Governor HAIGHT, attached to which was a document purporting to be a copy of the indictment filed against the prisoner in the State of New-York. This, Mr. DUDLEY argued, was altogether insufficient. He said the copy of the indictment was not certified by any competent authority; it did not state that the indictment was filed in any Court, nor was the copy of the seal of any Court attached to it. It might, he said, have been framed in San Francisco, for anything they knew to the contrary. Mr. BYRNE replied, quoting authorities to show that if the necessary documents (the requisition from the Governor of New-York) were deposited with Governor HAIGHT, that was all that was necessary. Judge SAWYER expressed his concurrence in this opinion, whereupon Mr. DUDLEY applied for an adjournment, to ascertain if any sufficient documents were in the hands of Governor HAIGHT. Ultimately it was agreed to adjourn the further hearing of the matter until to day at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Heat.

Yesterday was decidedly the hottest day of the Summer. The thermometer at 2 o'clock P. M. indicated 93° in the shade. Few casualties are, however, reported in consequence, only a single death from sun-stroke having occurred in the City. Elsewhere the day was exceedingly warm, as will be seen by the telegrams below:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The thermometer in some parts of the City to-day, in the shade, indicated 101°, and at 7 o'clock this evening 96°.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 20.—To-day was the hottest day of the season. Thermometer, 98° in the shade. There are no signs of rain.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—Weather clear. Wind south. Thermometer, 84°.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—It has been intensely hot here to-day. The thermometer has indicated from 90° to 93°.

RICHMOND, Aug. 20.—The drought is so bad in this vicinity that the forest trees are dying. To-day is the seventy-eighth since rain enough fell to thoroughly wet the ground. Thermometer to-day, 101°.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The weather is clear and very warm; the thermometer marked 96° in the shade this afternoon.

CHINESE LABOR.

Senator Casserly's Views on the Subject—The Relations of Capital and Labor.

On the 28th ult., Senator CASSERLY addressed the Jeffersonian Society at Sacramento, Cal., on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the question of Chinese emigration. The first half of his speech was devoted to the amendments, which hed iscussed from a Democratic point of view, and neither of which, he holds, has been ratified by the States. He then proceeded to speak on the Chinese question as follows:

Growing out of the Fifteenth Amendment, and what makes it more formidable and portentous in this State than it yet is in any other State of the Union, is the great question of Chinese labor, which of late has forced itself so powerfully upon your attention. I have not often in my life noticed newspaper misstatements. But before proceeding to speak to-night on the subject of Chinese labor to the exclusion of white labor in California, I wish to correct the wide-spread gross misrepresentations of a portion of my remarks on the same subject to the meeting by which I was received on my recent arrival in this city. I am charged with having said then, that "the Chinese are the most frugal, industrious and ingenious people on the face of the earth." I uttered no such fulsome eulogy of the Chinaman—no such absurd libel on the workingman of America and Europe. I spoke of the Chinese as "competitors not to be despised even by our skilled mechanics, for the reason that, as a race, they were industrious and frugal, and ingenious in many handicrafts." My remarks, which were wholly *extempore*, were reported next day in all five of the San Francisco morning papers. Of the four principal papers, not one falsified my language on this point. Two of them, though strongly for Chinese labor, reported me—using nearly the same words—substantially as I spoke. The extravagant nonsense I am correcting was put into my mouth first by a single morning paper, much more conspicuous for its extreme partisanship on the Chinese question than for the accuracy of its reports. Its sympathizers of the Radical Press throughout the State and coast understand all this perfectly well; yet, with some creditable exceptions, they adopted this false report; and separating what it made me say of the Chinese character from what I did say of the consequent danger of Chinese competition with our skilled labor, they used it as the basis of their attacks. The Eastern journals naturally took what they found current here. It is rather a striking instance how readily throughout the country a man may be made responsible for language he never uttered. I make this correction, also, because I have no wish to be regarded by friend or foe, on this question, as falling in with the adulation of the Chinese, which seems to be an epidemic folly in certain quarters here and elsewhere. In like manner, I have been reported as having said that "it were better the Pacific Railroad had never been built than it should have been built by Chinamen." This also is untrue. What I said was, that "if the Pacific Railroad was to be the cause of inflicting on this coast and the country, Chinese labor to the exclusion of white labor, as a fixed element in our social organisation, it were better far that the railroad had not yet been built, but had been left for another and a wiser generation to build." Such are the views I really expressed; I have seen no occasion to change them in any respect. There were other misstatements—not necessary, however, to be noticed.

THE CHINESE—THE LABOR QUESTION.

In discussing the subject of Chinese labor in California, it is well enough first to understand what it means. It is not a question of a few Chinamen here and there, or of many Chinamen here and there, in branches of labor which are comparatively unimportant, or which, for any cause, are not sought by white men. But the question which troubles us, which we have to consider, which we must meet in this election, and after it, is the question of a systematized, if not concerted, movement for the purpose of bringing here the laborers of China in such numbers as practically to supplant the white labor of the whole country, beginning first in this city and State and supplanting it here as absolutely as it is possible for one form of labor to supplant another. That is the question we have to face—a great question; great in its proportions, great in its consequences; in short, in my judgment, the greatest question, the most momentous problem of the time. In the first place, the mode of introducing these laborers is extremely objectionable. It is not an immigration, but an importation. These people do not come here of their own free will, prompted either by a spirit of adventure, or, if that were conceivable, by any interest in or attachment to our institutions. That of course is entirely out of the question. The Chinese know as much about our institutions as the great bulk of our people know of the Chinese language, and that is just as near to nothing as it is possible. When an immigrant from Ireland, from England, from France, or from Germany, turns his face to the West, and, following the sun, finds himself on the shores of the great Republic, he is prompted by a purpose and an intelligence which, of themselves, form some pledge to us here of his fitness to become a citizen of the United States. They prove his interest in the country. They prove also his disposition to ally himself with it, to acquaint himself with its policy and with the principles of its institutions. You cannot say that of beings imported in the mass like a herd of cattle, as it is alleged that these Chinese people have been, and it is understood they are to be hereafter on a gigantic scale. I say nothing at present of the charge, doubtless not wholly unfounded, that many of them are brought here not only without knowledge of where they are going, but even against their will and in some sort of servitude. Under the enormous stimulus of a great system of importation, we shall have results very far beyond those from any movement of immigration. We shall see the Chinese brought among us in a very short time by hundreds of thousands, and after no long period by millions, through the country at large. We are struck by the ease and frequency with which great numbers are mentioned, and men talk of "laying down" these people in masses—just as if it were "laying down" so many bushels of wheat—of "laying down" 5,000 Chinamen here, "laying down" 10,000 there, and 50,000 at another place, and 100,000 at another place. And there is no impossibility about it. Our opponents, while clamoring for Chinese labor, tell us that there is no possibility of bringing a very large number here, because of the difficulty of finding the great amount of shipping required. In this way they would quiet your apprehensions. They seem to forget the history of the movements of similar labor elsewhere. For years there has been an organized system, not of importation, but of immigration merely, from Hindostan of a race analagous to the coolies of China, to the Mauritius, to British Guiana and to Trinidad—on the South American coast—a voyage, as you will perceive, taking the three points together, as long and as difficult, probably more so, than the voyage from China to these shores. Yet I discover that in 1859, the latest figures I could find, that emigration had grown in a few years to over 102,000 men, 33,000 women; total, 135,000 emigrant coolies transported in one year to those three points from Hindostan. Now, those three districts and the field they offer are quite inconsiderable, compared to California and the Pacific coast, and very insignificant compared to the United States. Let the importation once be started, with a sufficient demand to sustain it, the American energy, effort and means which will be freely used will easily move the Chinese laborers to this coast, taking as a standard the Hindoo emigration in 1859, at the rate of 250,000 to half a million a year. Then, my friends, what becomes of your State of California? Your whole population is 500,000 men, women and children, and in one year you would be buried under an Asiatic avalanche. In one year, with an importation of 500,000 added to the Chinese population already here of 60,000 to 80,000, the novelty will be, in some parts of your State, to see a white face. From her vast swarms of 350 to 400 millions, China could, without feeling the loss, throw upon our shores 10 millions of able-bodied men—two millions more than all the able-bodied males in the United States. What wonder that people here are agitated and disturbed!

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 82⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 81⅝; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 74¾; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Central Shares, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens active; Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 111,000 bales, of which 18,000 were taken for export, and 30,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 228,000 bales, of which 105,000 are American.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Linseed Cakes, £10 6s. ₱ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Spirits Petroleum, 1s 10½d. ₱ gallon. Sugar is firm at 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

LONDON, Aug. 20—Noon.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 83¾ for the issue of 1862, 82⅝ for the issue of 1865, (old,) and 81⅝ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—Noon.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter for European; Wheat, 11s. 2d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The weather throughout England is fair, and favorable for the growing crops.

LONDON, Aug. 20—1 P. M.—American Securities are firmer. Erie Railway Shares, 19⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 680,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier, but not quotably lower. The receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, whereof 15,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 78s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 65s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sugar firmer both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; do., afloat, 27s. 9d.@28s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—It is now thought the sales of to-day will not exceed 18,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 73f. 45c.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—COTTON—The market opens active for Cotton on the spot, and quiet at 163½f. afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 20—3 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅜. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84 for 1862s, 83 for 1865s, old; 82½ for 1867s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—3 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 1d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Aug. 20—4 P. M.—United States Ten-forties, 76¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—United States Five-twenty bonds are active and higher at 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Aug. 20.—Petroleum is quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—Cotton closed active, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 163½f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82½; United States Ten-forties, 76¼; Erie Railway Shares, 19⅞; Illinois Central, 94½. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Aug. 20—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sugar is active both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Yokohama advices of July 29 represent staple imports unchanged. Merchants are warned against shipping goods to order. The SILK arrivals are very slow, owing to the growers' unwillingness to take payment in paper money. The yield is admitted to be large, probably in excess of last year's. The settlement is 200 bales Marbash at $700@$750 ₱ picul. There are no transactions in silkworm eggs; the arrivals are limited. The TEA crop is coming in slowly; sales small; quality good; medium to fine, at full rates. The stock is rapidly increasing at Yeddo and Yokohama, and a reduction in values is anticipated; good Common to Medium, $24@$26 ₱ picul; good Medium to Finest, $33@$38 ₱ picul. Exchange on London, 4f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull and lower; Spring Extra, $6@$7 75. WHEAT declining and less active; sales of No. 1 at $1 43; No. 2 at $1 37@$1 37½; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 36, seller August. CORN quiet for No. 2 at 89c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull and nominally 87½c.; sellers' option at 88c. OATS active; No. 2, 47c.@47½c. RYE dull at 98c. BARLEY dull and lower at $1 17, cash; $1 18@$1 20, sellers September. HIGHWINES firm at $1 15@$1 16. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK nominally $34, cash; sales at $28 50, seller January. LARD nominally easier at 19½c.@19¾c. SHOULDERS nominally 13¼c.; Rough Sides, 16¼c.; Short Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c. HAMS 18c.@18½c. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$3 75 for Texas; $6@$6 50 for Fair to Good. Live HOGS quiet and lower at $8 75@$9 90 for Fair to Medium; $9@$9 80 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 2,260 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR heavy and a fraction lower. WHEAT heavy and declined 2c.@5c.; Low Prime to strictly Prime Red, $1 15@$1 25; Choice to Fancy, $1 27½@$1 40; Prime to Fancy White, $1 25@$1 50. CORN easier; Choice and Fancy White, 94c.@96c. OATS heavy at 42c. for Mixed, in bulk; 48c.@51c. for Mixed, in sacks; Choice White, 54c. BARLEY quiet at $1 15 for No. 1 Spring. RYE heavy at 95c. WHISKY, $1 17. PORK dull at $34@$34 25. Dry-salted MEATS dull; Clear Rib Sides, packed, 17¼c. BACON quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c.@25c. LARD dull at 19½c.@20c. for tierce; 20c.@20½c. for keg. CATTLE steady; Common and Medium, $2@$3 87; Choice scarce and dull. Live HOGS active at $8@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, 355 bales; for the week, gross, 715 bales; net, 229 bales. Exports, coastwise, 743 bales. Stock, 1,421 bales. Sales to-day, 64 bales; Middlings nominally 32c. FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 65. CORN—Mixed, 97½c.; White, $1. OATS, 60c.@62c. BRAN lower, at 97½c. HAY, $28. PORK dull; held at $35 50. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. HAMS, 24c.@25½c. LARD firm at 20c.@20½c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. SUGAR—Prime, 14½c.@14½c.; Common, 11½c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY firmer, at $1 20@$1 21½. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15½c. GOLD, 32½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 46; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

OSWEGO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR lower; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75@$8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50, and Amber Winter at $1 55 without sales. CORN firm but quiet at $1 07@$1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—104,000 bushels Wheat, 16,800 bushels Corn, 2,523,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—15,100 bushels Wheat, 1,923,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—COTTON very firm and stock very scarce; Middlings, 34c.@34½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; low grades scarce; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT irregular; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 65. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 16. OATS dull at 53c.@55c. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c.@16¾c.; Hams, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 20c.@21c. WHISKY is selling at $1 18, and in fair demand.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 210,000 bushels; Corn, 213,000 bushels; Flour, 5,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c. FLOUR inactive and nominal. WHEAT depressed and very dull; No. 1 Amber Toledo Winter offered at $1 47; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee nominal at $1 38 and $1 42 respectively. CORN dull; selling small lots at 95c.@$1 04, according to quality. OATS dull; sales one car load Old and New Mixed at 56c. RYE held at $1 18 for car lots. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c. HIGHWINES scarce; $1 16 offered; none for sale.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unsettled; Red offered at $1 25@$1 30. CORN quiet at 94c.@96c. OATS dull and lower at 55c.@58c. for No. 1 to Choice White. RYE unchanged. WHISKY $1 15@$1 16; holders ask higher. PROVISIONS firm and quiet, with but little demand at unchanged rates. LARD, 20c. COTTON—The first bale of new was sold to-day on 'Change at 46½c. ₱ lb.; it was raised near Natches, Miss. TOBACCO active; sales 122 hhds. at $6 05@$17 60. MONEY active. EXCHANGE steady.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts this week, 6,256 head; market quiet, and prices 25c. lower; Extra Beeves, $8; Fair to Good, $7 25@$7 50; Common to Medium, $5 50@$7; Stockers, $4 50@$5 50. Milch Cows—Receipts, 55 head; very dull at $45@$60. SHEEP dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 for Western; $5 50@$6 for Common Canada Lambs; $6 25 for Extra. HOGS—Receipts liberal; market dull and lower at $9@$9 50 for Shipping; $9 75 for Extra Stores.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 128 bales; coastwise, none; exports to Great Britain, none; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 354 bales; stock on hand, 202 bales. Market firmer and ½c. better; sales to-day, 60 bales, of which there were new, classed Middling, at 39c.; Middlings, 32c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1; receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 67 bales; sales of the week, 157 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 89 bales; coastwise, 119 bales; total, 208 bales. Exports to Great Britain and Continent, none; coastwise, 143 bales. Sales, none. Stock on hand, 85 bales Uplands, 164 bales Sea Island; receipts, 40 bales. Nothing doing; market nominal. Weather splendid. Crops fine.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 39; No. 2 Red, $1 35. CORN steady; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS easier; No. 1, 48½c.@49c.; No. 2, 46c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats; 1,400 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. GRAIN quiet. TOBACCO firm; sales 86 hhds. at $3 65@$21. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK $34@$34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. HAMS, 23½c. for fancy. LARD, 21c. HIGHWINES, $1 13.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 20.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 40 bales; exports coastwise, 451 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 1,042 bales. Sales of the week, 405 bales; to-day, 60 bales. Market closed stiff; Low Middlings, 30c. Receipts, 12 bales; exports, 11 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—COTTON firm; sales, 24 bales; receipts, 24 bales; Middlings, 32c.; stock, 200 bales; 2 bales of new Cotton have been received, and are classed as New-York Strict Middling; they were sold at 32c.

NORFOLK, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 147 bales. Exports, coastwise, 147 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, none. Market quiet and firm. Low Middlings, 32c. Sales of the week, none.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 25 bales; exports, 18 bales; receipts of the week, 136 bales; exports do., 270 bales. CORN, 90c. OATS, 60c. BACON—Sides, 20c.; Shoulders, 16½c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 66 bales. Exports to New-York, 127 bales. Stock, 161 bales. No demand at holders' prices. Good Ordinary nominal at 23c. No sales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—WHEAT active and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red, $1 38; No. 2 Red, $1 34. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed held at $1 03; No. 2, $1. OATS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c.@39c. ROSIN steady at $1 60@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR, $2 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Flour firm and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales choice Shipping at $1 75. Legal-tenders, 75.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 260 bales; Coastwise, 70 bales. Exports, none. Stock, 215 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts, none. Coastwise, 590 bales. Exports, none. Stock, 3,000 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, $1 05 for No. 1. OATS, 63c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 112; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¾; Reading Railroad, 48 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 132¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Cloudy	66
Portland	S.	Raining	66
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	79
Wilmington	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Washington	S. W.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	89
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	85
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	88
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	88
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	86
Oswego	N.	Clear	85
Buffalo	W.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	—	Clear	84
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	81
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Clear	87
Havana	—	Clear	86

[Advertisement.]

LOOK OUT.—Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection in the world; never broken through; it protects each window and door; nine years' experience without a failure; look out for infringements and law. E. HOLMES, 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 7	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	Aug. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Aug. 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets...... 6 50 | Moon rises. 5 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 53 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.. 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Aug. 7, via Southampton Aug. 10, with mdse. and 727 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds the whole passage. Aug. 14, at 5 P. M., in lat. 47 36, lon. 31 49, passed bark Kate Troup, bound west; Aug. 19, at 8:45 A. M., lat. 41 25, lon. 63 24, passed steamship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg; Aug. 20, at 7:40 A. M., off Nantucket light ship, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen; same day, at 3 P. M., off Shinnecock, passed ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to J. Hand.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Aug. 10, 5 P. M., via Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship John Norman, (of Liverpool,) Gardner, Yokohama March 2, with teas to Francis Hathaway—vessel to Saml. Thompson's Nephew & Co. Had light variable winds and calms almost the entire passage; experienced a heavy N. W. gale in the Gulf of Yoddo, during which lost fore topsail yard, and split fore topsail; had also heavy N. E. gales between Madagascar and the Cape. Passed Anjier April 24; Cape of Good Hope June 5; St. Helena June 27, and crossed the equator July 9, in lon. 30 W. Aug. 8, lat. 26 44, lon. 68 46, spoke brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) hence for Cienfuegos, who kindly supplied us with a barrel of beef and some small stores, of which we were short.

Bark Mannie T. Bell, Sterling, Montevideo 57 ds., with hides and wool to Chas. J. Spencer & Co.—vessel to H. R. Miller. Crossed the equator July 14, in lon. 40 52.

Bark Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Gustavus, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 99 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took a northern passage, and had constant W. and S. winds, with thick fog.

Bark Friehandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse and 220 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light winds and thick fogs during first part of passage.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Cornwallis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Allen, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Aug. 3, lat. 44, lon. 47 20, passed a bark from Liverpool for Philadelphia, showing 3d dist. Pennant, No. 0, 5, 2, 3.

Brig Emily, West, of and from Indianola 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Had fine weather. The brig Nellie Gay arrived out from New-York July 29.

Brig Svartwick, (Swed.,) Roden, Marseilles 84 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 15.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimble, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Laguna 23 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to M. Echeverra & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Brig Ruth, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McLearn, San Juan del Notre 42 ds., with hides and rubber to W. H. Knoepfel—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Aug. 7, off Florida Reefs, encountered a very heavy N. E. gale, which lasted 7 ds.; has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Nigreta, Stowers, Anquilla 16 ds., with salt to B. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Rising Sun, Sawyer, Salem.

Brig Jas. Bliss, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Vanaman, (of Cape May,) Price, (late Vanaman,) Frontera, Mexico, 40 ds., with mahogany and logwood to B. F. Small & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. July 13, at Paraize, Mexico, the late Captain, Vanaman, died from the effects of continues wound of the foot.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Petersen, Port-au-Platte 14 ds., with hides, wood and tobacco to Eggers & Heinlein—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rotard, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Kean, Richmond, Va., 5 ds., with wheat to Wm. Newman & Co.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Torry, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, Pamlico, N. C., 3 ds., with lumber, &c., for Taunton, Mass.

Schr. Jas. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Brown, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Gilchrist & Co.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliot, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Oliver Avery, White, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Oregon, Fountain, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John S. Chitterden, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John Faulkingham, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to Watson & Tellinger.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Borie, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Waters.

Schr. Elisha & Hannah, Denning, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Currie, Read, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, South Amboy, for Somerset.

Schr. Ernst August, (N. G.,) Achner, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Noyes, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Jos. Davies.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. R. Hinman.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Shurrett, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. McGahan, Cato, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles, &c., to master.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Shay, Fisher, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber, molasses, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Sea Queen, Wooster, Franklin, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. W. C. Nickerson, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Corrie, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. S. B. Davis, Rich, South Amboy, for Deep River.

Schr. E. H. Thompson, Gaston, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Carrie A. Clark, Bahn, Grand Cayman, W. J., 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to G. Wessel.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phenix, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Henry, Hale, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Stow, Rankin, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Storm, Knapp, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.

Schr. Cinderilla, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Tariff, Jones, Northport.

Schr. Jas. M. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Uncas, Coit, New-London.

Schr. Cloud, Selsby, Hartford.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Alexandria.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Drisko, Virginia.

Schr. G. K. Hubbard, Loveland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Grace Watson, Wallace, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Sophie, Williams, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. Chase, Stevens, Yarmouth.

Schr. Mary A. Rice, Rice, Harwich.

Schr. Robin Hood, Bailey, Hartford.

Schr. Hase, McGindley, Greenwich.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waserbury, Stamford.

Schr. R. L. Mabey, Jewett, Northport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Jones, Yarmouth.

Schr. John Fuller, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Maria Jane, Cramer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria Lee, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Sarah Simpson, Dix, Woodbridge, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Arr. brigs Chimborazo, from Alexandria; Mary Cobb, from do.; G. G. Gerry, from Baltimore; Hattie B., from Philadelphia; schr. Bravo, from Bermuda.

Below—Steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore, coming up under sail, having been in collision last night off Cape Cod with the school-ship George M. Barnard, and received some injury to her machinery. The ship lost jibboom, cutwater and head. Brigs Mausoni, from Truxillo; Redwood, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore; brig Titus, Benia, Spain; schr. Francisco, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Commerce, from Eleuthera; brig Romance, from Navassa.

Sld. brig Chattanooga, for Porto Rico.

Passed out, bark North Wood, for Buenos Ayres; schr. Virginia, for Jamaica.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 19, A. M.—Arr. brig Trenton, Calais for New-Haven; schrs. Tracy Jane, (Br.,) Pictou for Dighton; Mary E. Gage, Calais for Stonington; yacht Restless, from Newport on a cruise.

Sld. brigs Ruby (Br.) and Annandale; schrs. Jane Fish, M. C. Mosely, Aid, F. St. Clair Edwards, Jos. W. Fish and Ida Lewis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Arr. Strathspey, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. ships Singapore, for Liverpool, with 8,600 bbls. of flour, and 3,600 sacks wheat; Victoria Nyanza, for Liverpool, 33,000 sacks wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Cld. bark Pawnee, Queenstown, via St. Marys; brig Glendale, Saltilla River; schr. Enchantress, New-York.

YOKOHAMA, July 19, (via San Francisco, Aug. 19.)—Arr. ships Peruvian, Nevada, and Carabee, from New-York; Naples, from Boston; Empress, J. G. Texter, Aurora, and Phaeton, from London; Empress and Dora Kirkland, from Liverpool; Niphon, from Amsterdam.

Miscellaneous.

Arrived 19th, schr. Ridgewood, (not Fleetwing, as before reported,) Derrickson, Galveston 34 ds., with cotton and wool to Tupper & Beattie.

Spoken, &c.

Clara—Bark, (of Thomastown,) bound east, Aug. 12, off Sable Island; same time, a large painted port ship, from London for New-York, but did not ascertain name.

Daphne—Ship, from —— for New-York, Aug. 8, lat. 43 10, lon. 57 37.

Isaac Rich—Bark, of and for Philadelphia from Peru, July 12.

A. R. Tucker—Whaling bark, of New-Bedford. cruising, all well, July 27, lat. 35, lon. 50.

Susan N. Smith—Whaling schr., (of Boston,) with 170 bbls. sperm oil, all well, July 30, lat. 35 30, lon. 52.

Foreign Ports.

At Anjier, April 24, bark Jennie, from New-York for Shanghae, to sail next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, from New-York Aug. 11, arrived at this port at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Denmark, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

At Cost for the Remainder of the SEASON.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Young men and the public generally invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.